FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW REPORTS OPENING OF CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD231226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The 62d session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade has opened in Moscow. Delegations from member-countries of the CEMA and from Yugoslavia are taking part in the session. The Polish delegation is headed by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade.

The session will be of great significance for Poland which, as is known, is particularly interested in broadening cooperation and the exchange of goods with socialist countries.

CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS IN BULGARIA

Filipov Gives Reception

AU192043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has given a reception at the Boyana residence for those participating in the 28th session of the CEMA Planning Cooperation Committee. Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, Kiril Zarev, members of the government and the chiefs of the diplomatic missions of the fraternal socialist countries attended the reception. Comrade Grisha Filipov greeted those participating in the session on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, personally, in connection with the successful end of the session.

Protocol Signed

AU192048 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 19 Mar (BTA) -- A draft programme for coordinating the national economic plans of the CEMA member countries for the (?1982) period which will be put to discussion at the 36th session of the CMEA has been worked out. The 28th meeting of the CMEA committee for cooperation in the field of planning which ended here today discussed also on the implementation of the coordination programme for cooperation in the current five-year period, as well as the possibilities for expanding the relations.

The discussion on the questions related to the carrying through of the initiatives for the utilization of free production capacities in Poland continued. The representatives of the CMEA member countries expressed their principled consent to cooperate for the organization of a long-term cooperation pointed to expanding the cooperation.

The committee discussed the questions tied to the creation of new capacities for the manufacture of nickel and cobalt goods in Cuba as well as to the cooperation in the building of capacities for the extracting of iron on the territory of the USSR.

Readiness was expressed for the discussion of the situation in Vietnam for the loading of the production capacities of that country and for the cooperation in new fields with the aim to raise the efficiency of the Vietnamese economy.

An agreement was reached for the construction of a transmission line between the USSR, Romania [word indistinct].

Today the heads of the delegations were received by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

POLISH PARTICIPATION IN BRUSSELS CSCE MEETING

LD212120 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 21 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Marek Fijalkowski]

[Text] Brussels, 21 Mar (PAP) -- Polish delegates to a session of the international Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe which was held here from March 19 to 21 confirmed Poland's unchanged will to contribute to strengthening security and detente.

Miroslaw Dackiewicz, deputy head of the PUWP CC foreign department, and Artur Starewicz, chairman of the Polish public committee for security and cooperation in Europe, voiced the confidence in that the Madrid meeting to resume next November will produce a positive outcome. They also stressed the significance of Leonid Brezhnev's latest disarmament initiatives.

The committee addressed an appeal to the governments of states-signatories of the Helsinki Final Act which calls for saving Europe from a nuclear war by (?taking a number) of steps specified in the message. The latter embrace an immediate freezing, gradual reduction, and total destruction of mass annihilation weapons, maintaining of the dialogue within the CSCE, a successful completion of the meeting in Madrid, including convocation of a European conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament, continuation and expansion of all negotiations concerned, and having the second U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament work out an effective disarmament programme.

The session was attended by delegates from 22 countries and 11 international organizations.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE'S STATEMENT TO MBFR SESSION

AU221413 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 82 p 8

[Petur Ivanov report, on statement of Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Vienna MBFR talks, made at the 18 March regular plenary meeting]

[Text] Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, spoke at today's 300th plenary session.

He stressed the constant readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to make a concrete contribution to the struggle for peace in the entire world, Europe and the Balkans, which was expressed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, during the visit of Kenan Evren, the Turkish head of state, to Bulgaria. In this context he pointed out our countries' unqualified support for the draft agreement on the first stage of the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, as well as on related measures, submitted by the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR on 18 February 1982. Lyubomir Shopov stressed that the goal of the negotiations is to reduce the military confrontation in central Europe by implementing an equal reduction of armed forces and arms without changing the existing balance of power between the Warsaw Pact forces and NATO. The proposed draft, the Bulgarian delegate stated, takes into consideration the security interests of all states participating in the talks, including those that have a special status, such as the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Stressing that the draft proposal represents a good basis for working out mutually acceptable decisions Lyubomir Shopov called upon Western participants to give a constructive answer as soon as possible to this exceptionally important initiative of the socialist states.

THOMAI, MARKO ATTEND DAIRY WORKERS' MEETING

AU232127 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Summary] The Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Lushnje District People's Council Executive Committee today organized a meeting at the 29 November state farm with distinguished workers in the livestock sector who have attained high results in milk production. The meeting was attended by workers, team leaders and specialists of state farms in various districts, cadres and activists of trade union organizations, representatives of mass organizations and others. The meeting was also attended by Rita Marko, president of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Lenka Cuka, first secretary of the Lushnje District party committee; Mark Ndou, chairman of the District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. The meeting was opened by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai.

Discussions centered on the advanced experience of the livestock sector of the 29 November state farm in milk production, the good work carried out by the 17 November state farm in Tirana District for the implementation of new technologies and so forth.

Those present were acquainted with the advanced experience of individual workers of the 29 November state farm, who have attained yields of up to 6,200 liters of milk per cow annually and are now trying for 7,000 liters annually. Hundreds of workers throughout the country have achieved stability in the production of milk from the herds in their charge and are getting 4,000-6,000 liters annually from each cow. The Kamze state farm in Tirana District has attained an average of 4,000 liters per cow from the entire herd of 700 cows. One sector of the 29 November state farm in Lushnje District achieved an average of 5,015 liters from a herd of 173 cows, and so forth.

These results, it was stated at the meeting, are based on a proper implementation of scientific knowledge by the workers and specialists. Rita Marko also addressed the meeting, pointing out the tasks confronting the trade union organizations in implementing the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress for the ideopolitical education of all workers in the livestock sector, for the dissemination of advanced experience and the strengthening of scientific discipline so as to achieve even higher results in the future.

Distinguished workers, teams and sectors were then given awards by the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions and the Ministry of Agriculture.

PAPER ON SPLITS BETWEEN EUROCOMMUNISTS, USSR

AU231233 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Mar 82 p 4

[Lulzim Cota article: "Disagreements and Splits Among the Revisionist Flock"]

[Text] Some years ago, the revisionist parties of both East and West were noisily advertising the unity of their ranks. Berlin's anti-Marxist conference was presented as a model of "democratic" cooperation among them. Moreover, toasts were raised to the elimination of their misunderstandings and to the idea that the foundations had been laid for a "new and true solidarity." But not much time was needed to prove that, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has emphasized, their unity is false and formal, and that "revisionism is one with discord, lack of unity, chauvinism and anarchy." Nothing other than this would be possible.

The revisionist parties' abandoning of Marxism-Leninism and their plunge into ideological opportunism had to inevitably lead to their organizational degeneration, and also to the disintegration of even the formal unity which could exist among them. The events in Poland served as a catalyst to bring into the open the splits which exist among the various revisionist parties, especially between the West European parties and the Soviet party, but also among the ranks of the Eurocommunists themselves.

The declaration of a state of emergency in Poland raised to their highest tone the mutual accusations between the Italian and Spanish revisionists on the one hand, and the Soviet revisionists on the other. On this occasion Berlinguer declared that "the East European model of socialism has failed." In answer to this PRAVDA wrote that "the Italian Communist (read revisionist) Party disdains the interests of peace and socialism," and its attitude toward events in Poland "resembles the orientation of opportunism and revisionism."

Hidden behind all this revisionist theoretical polemic is a bitter struggle for leadership in their betrayal of the interests of the proletariat and socialism. Today, each one of the revisionist parties works toward gaining more positions of superiority and domination in the ranks of world revisionism, and also at how to shine in front of bourgeois opinion. The Kremlin directors attempt to strengthen their unstable hegemony over the other revisionist parties, both those of the East and West, by exercising various pressure and also by activating and financing pro-Soviet factions among them. It is a fact that there is a pro-Soviet faction working against Carrillo within the Spanish Communist Party. A pro-Soviet faction is also appearing in the Italian Communist Party, even its upper leadership. Berlinguer and Carrillo aim at leading the European revisionist parties by "denouncing" Moscow's role in the Polish events. On this occasion, Berlinguer openly declared his ambitions by saying that "the Italian Communist (revisionist) Party should be the locomotive of a European movement in which the progressive and social democratic parties will also participate." Carrillo, on his part, proposed the creation of "a new internationale" which will be a very flexible organization of "communist," socialist and other parties and which will "go further than Eurocommunism."

A general bourgeois attack to darken the prospects that socialism and the revolution open to the proletariat is hidden behind the revisionists' polemics. Carrillo declared that "now there does not exist a single communist country in the world," while Berlinguer goes even further. By declaring that "the process which began with the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 has come to an end," he is openly opposing the Leninist conclusions of our epoch, as the era of the victory of the proletariat revolution. But these renegades cannot darken the proletariat's prospects for the revolution and the triumph of Marxism-Leninism with a stroke of the pen.

The quarrels, disagreements and polemics among the revisionsts are noisily advertised as the "defense and creative development" of Marxism. But there is nothing Marxist in these polemics. Capitalism has been completely reestablished in the Soviet Union in every aspect of its life. The deep social differentiation between the new bourgeois class and the working masses is rapidly being intensified in the Soviet Union. The working masses find themselves at the center, in positions of a simply productive force, from whom the means of production have been expropriated. The Soviet Union's expansionist, hegemonist and aggressive foreign policy is another proof that the present Soviet order is a capitalist order.

Likewise, the "third road toward socialism" which the Eurocommunists offer to the proletariat is nothing other than present capitalist society painted with socialist colors. Thus, for example, the "democratic alternative" which Berlinguer is noisily propogating at present "as an important and urgent change in the life of the country," does nothing other than demand the substitution of one government coalition for another, where Berlinguer's revisionists will play the major role, while the proletariat should accept class collaboration with the bourgeoisie, exploitation and class oppression.

The development of events up to now clearly shows that the whole revisionist camp is currently in disintegration, that the quarrels and splits among parties are increasingly becoming greater, and that the various units of modern revisionism are split into rival and hostile groups. They prove once again Comrade Enver Hoxha's conclusions in his work "Eurocommunism Is Anti-Communism" that "there has never been, is not and never will be unity of these parties." The only point on which these parties are united is in their combined struggle to minimize the revolution and socialism, and to preserve the world imperialist system.

FOUR OFFICIALS SENTENCED FOR MISAPPROPRIATION

AU231932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] From 4 March to 22 March 1982 the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria reviewed a criminal case of general character No 1, 1982, against a group of officials for misappropriation and transgressions of the hard currency regulations. After a thorough judicial deliberation, the court passed the following sentences:

Zhivko Yanev Popov, age 52, for misappropriation, under Article 203, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, has been sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment, confiscation of his entire property, loss of his right to hold responsible and official posts and to live in Sofia City for a period of 23 years;

Vulo Stoyanov Goranov, age 52, for misappropriation, under Article 203, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, has been sentenced to 18 years of imprisonment, confiscation of his entire property, loss of his right to hold responsible and official posts, and to live in Sofia City for a period of 20 years;

Krustyu Mikolov Mutafchiev, age 49, for misappropriation under Article 203, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code and for a hard currency crime under Article 240, paragraph 2 of the same code, has been sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment, confiscation of his entire property, a fine of 2,000 leva, loss of his right to hold responsible official posts and to live in Sofia City for a period of 18 years;

Kiril Ivanov Bashliev, age 39, for misappropriation under Article 203, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code and for a hard currency crime under 250 paragraph 2 of the same code, has been sentenced to imprisonment of 10 years, confiscation of his entire property, a fine of 2,000 leva and loss of his right to hold responsible and official posts and to live in Sofia City for a period of 10 years.

Under the sentence passed, the property acquired by Zhivkov Popov's wife and daughter with the money he misappropriated has been confiscated by the state as well.

The sentence in final and not subject to appeal.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS COUNTRY

AU231029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, has left Bulgaria. He had paid an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly. The guests were seen off by Comrade Stanko Todorov, Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, and by other officials. Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

BALEV DEPARTS FOR VIETNAM CP CONGRESS 23 MAR

AU231937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] On 23 March a delegation of the BCP led by Comrade Milko Balev department for Vietnam. The delegation will take part in the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Workers Party.

TSANOV DEPARTURE FOR INDIAN CP CONGRESS

AU191542 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has left for India to attend the 12th Congress of the Indian Communist Party.

ZIMBABWE LEGISLATORS SIGN AGREEMENT 21 MAR

AU211956 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 21 Mar (BTA) -- "In Bulgaria we have learned many useful things which we will recommend to be applied in Zimbabwe", underlined Dr (Didymus Mutasa), speaker of the House of Assembly of the Parliament of Zimbabwe, who is head of the delegation. Today at the conclusive talks with the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria and head of the delegation, expressed his satisfaction with the contacts between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe's parliaments which have been established. Mr (Didymus Mutasa) gave high assessment to the possibilities of his country's parliamentarians to study Bulgaria's experience in the building up of the state and parliamentary system. "We esteem highly this visit and consider that it will play an important role for the further development of the good cooperation between our countries," Mr Stanko Todorov said.

An agreement was achieved between the two parliaments to set up for friendship and cooperation sections between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe. Tomorrow the delegation will leave.

DOYNOV LEADS DELEGATION TO ZIMBABWE, MOZAMBIQUE

AU212004 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 21 Mar (BTA) -- Today a Bulgarian governmental economic delegation, led by the member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian industrial economic association, left for a short business visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The delegation which consists of responsible economic high-ranking officials and directors of trade centers and organizations, will have talks on the further development of the mutually advantageous cooperation with the Republic of Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

STANISHEV ACTIVITIES IN SYRIA REPORTED

AU231941 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 23 Mar (BTA) -- The delegation of the CC of the BCP led by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP which arrived here at the invitation of the national leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, had talks with a Ba'th delegation led by Mr Muhammad Haydar, member of the Ba'th national leadership, chief of the party's "international relations" department. Exchanged were views on the international situation and on the Middle East crisis under the conditions of the stepped up aggressiveness of the U.S. imperialism.

Yesterday Mr Dimitur Stanishev and Mr Muhammad Haydar signed a cooperation agreement between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party. In their statements after the signing of the agreement, Mr Muhammad Haydar and Mr Dimitur Stanishev expressed mutual striving after the development of the two parties' relations for the benefit of the Syrian and Bulgarian peoples. They stressed the two peoples' determination to continue the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces.

The delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, had a friendly meeting with Mr Khalid Baodash, secretary general of the CC of the Syrian Communist Party.

BRIEFS

YORDANOV IN PAZARDZHIK -- The centenary of Bulgarian poet Trayanov's birth was celebrated in Pazardzhik today. Georgi Yordanov and Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Cultural Department at the BCP Central Committee, attended the celebration. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Mar 82 AU]

FOJTIK RECEIVES CPSU'S TYAZHELNIKOV 23 MARCH

LD232220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received in Prague a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, head of a department of the Central Committee. The two sides held a comradely discussion on mutual cooperation in ideology.

HUSAK PRESENTS GOTTWALD ORDER TO SVESTKA

LD232350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, accompanied by members of the Presidium, secretaries of the Central Committee and the chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission, today in Prague presented the "Klement Gottwald Order of the Construction of the Socialist Homeland" to Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and editor-in-chief of RUDE PRAVO.

The high state distinction was awarded to him at the proposal of the party Central Committee Presidium on his 60th birthday for his lifetime of selfless work. Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated him on behalf of the Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf, on the important life jubilee and highly praised his work as a party official in the sphere of the press who has always loyally and courageously fought for communist ideals. He recalled the principled Marxist-Leninist stance of Comrade Oldrich Svestka during the period of crisis, his contribution to the consolidation of the party and society, to the deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and his active contribution to the implementation of the general line of the construction of an advanced socialist society.

In reply Comrade Oldrich Svestka thanked him for the distinction and emphasized that he also regards it as praise for the entire RUDE PRAVO collective which continues in the revolutionary tradition of an editorial office run along the lines introduced by Jan Sverma. He said that he will continue to devote all his energy and ability to the party and the successful development of our country.

After the festive ceremony Comrade Gustav Husak and other leading party and state representatives had a cordial comradely conversation with Comrade Svestka.

Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, editor-in-chief of RUDE PRAVO and deputy of the Federal Assembly, was also received on the occasion of his 60th birthday by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He congratulated him on the award of the "Klement Gottwald Order" and handed him a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly.

POLISH CHURCH 'SCANDAL' ON PARCEL DISTRIBUTION

LD222116 Prague CTK in English 1949 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (CTK) -- The inhabitants of a number of Polish towns and regions are drawing the attention of party and church bodies to speculations with parcels coming to Poland from abroad.

The parcels are designed for old and sick people and large families, but the gifts they contain are frequently sold to private traders and restaurants. The parcels from charity and other organizations in Western Europe are distributed in Poland by the Catholic Church, and it has been confirmed in many places that priests and church functionaries do not give them to those in need, but are guided by their own criteria.

In Warsaw, the Catholic Church is said to be trying to cover up a scandal around unjust distribution of the parcels, which casts doubts on the "morals and authority" of the church and its officials.

The organizations sending the parcels have been insisting that they be distributed by bodies of the Catholic Church, as otherwise there would be no guarantee of their going to those in need. This demand was undoubtedly motivated by efforts to strengthen the position of the Catholic Church in Poland.

VATICAN REPORTS TRIAL OF PRIEST POSTPONED

LD221924 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Czechoslovakia -- The trial of Father Jan Barta, a Franciscan, was scheduled for 14 March, but has now been postponed to 6 April.

Although the prosecution file has 700 pages, the case was adjourned for lack of evidence -- this is believed by usually well-informed Catholic circles close to Charter-77.

REPORTAGE ON SPEAKERS AT TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

AU231352 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 22 March carries on pages 3, 4, 5, and 6 reports on the all-state congresses of 12 trade unions, held on 20 and 21 March and addressed by prominent officials.

Bohumir Charbulak's 1,300-word report on the Ostrava congress of the trade union of workers in mining and power industry includes a 400-word passage on the address by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee, who called for a "more consistent and speedier enforcement of the intensification of economy, for increased production efficiency and improved quality of work," in view of the "current, substantially more difficult external and internal conditions in realizing the party's economic and social policy." He also reportedly underscored the need to achieve regular deliveries of fuel and power and to ensure work safety in the mining sphere.

In dealing with the statement by Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union Council [CTUC], the report quotes him on "the most criticized problems and shortcomings in trade union work." It is unsatisfactory that only 63.2 percent of basic organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] adopted the set plan in 1980, he reportedly stated, adding that "it is an urgent task to fight more resolutely than heretofore against all negative phenomena, petty bourgeois attitudes, the lack of work discipline, slovenliness, violations of wages discipline, and egalitarian trends."

Jaroslava Smolkova's 950-word report on the Prague congress of the trade union of railroad workers includes a 400-word passage on the address by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, who reportedly underscored the example set by Soviet railroadmen; urged the trade unionists to break the barriers of false comradeship in remunerations; concentrate on only one goal -- plan fulfillment; and "not to fear justified criticism of shortcomings in management work, but -- on the contrary -- to support exacting, economic executives." He reportedly stated that "despite the 80-percent participation of railroadmen in various socialist competitions, the results -- primarily in passenger transport -- are inadequate"; urged "order, good management and discipline" in railroad operations and the adoption of "more progressive tasks than those set by the plan."

Ladislav Abraham, CTUC first deputy chairman, reportedly dealt in his speech with the "significant role of Czechoslovak trade unions on an international scale"; the "assistance promised in Havana to trade unionists in other countries"; and the necessity to contribute to the solidarity fund, since "we must not forget that we serve as an example not only for the members of trade unions which are being set up, but also for the trade union movement representatives in many countries of the world. Herein lies our international duty, too."

Jiri Percl's 900-word report on the Karlovy Vary congress of the trade union of workers in the building industry and the production of construction materials includes a 350-word passage on the address by Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR deputy premier, who also stressed the need "to economize on fuel, energy and materials," and to "basically reassess the current technical policy and adjust the structure and placement of building facilities to the pressing needs of the national economy; "and who pointed out certain shortcomings in implementing interenterprise cost accounting and in remunerating and setting norms for work, and in the role of trade union organizations in checking on these tasks."

The report also cites Frantisek Brabanec, CTUC secretary, on the need for the central and republic trade unions "to react quickly to the situation in branches, sectors and enterprises, to implement necessary measures, to popularize and support good examples and progressive methods and to wage a struggle against bureaucratism, routine and formalism in trade union work."

Anna Skorepova's 1,050-wrod report on the Prague congress of trade union of workers in health services includes a 340-word passage on the address by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, who reportedly underscored the USSR's peace and detente initiatives; and the role of national committees in improving conditions for health care.

Vladimir Marik, CTUC secretary, reportedly dealt with the progress achieved in the CSSR's health services and urged the trade union's bodies to "be more consistent in defending the rights of their members" and to "be more courageous in warding off all instances of violations or disparagement of trade union authority by individual executives," as well as "to be more active in opposing bribery."

Marie Rajecka's 1,100-word report on the Gottwaldov congress of trade union of workers in the chemical, paper, glass and printing industries includes a 350-word passage on the address by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, who reportedly underscored the "development of economic integration with the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, in science, technology, research and production"; stressed the need to cooperate "with Soviet experts in developing the Czechoslovak engineering industry for nuclear engineering," and also noted the need to have CSSR products meet world standards.

Zuzana Nielsenova's 900-word report on the Kolin congress of trade union of workers in communications includes a 220-word passage on the address by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, who reportedly "also spoke of the influence of the international situation on our economy" and of "the necessary measures recently adopted particularly for ensuring energy resources and saving fuels."

Pavel Jordan's 830-word report on the Brno congress of the trade union of workers in the textile, clothing and leatherworking industries includes a 220-word passage on the address by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier, who reportedly underscored the need to be progressive in striving to achieve world standards and noted "difficulties" caused by "changes in the world economy, whose influence on the national economy is becoming exceedingly broader and more palpable." In conclusion he reportedly "reminded us that, for the sake of socialism, we must take leave of certain notions of yesterday about the rates of economic growth and of living standards and reassess a number of plans; on the other hand, we must get used to quite a few new demands and criteria."

The report notes that "the delegates pointed out a number of shortcomings," such as the "weak authority of the plan in workshops" and the "passivity in uncovering reserves by collectives and individuals" -- due to the counter planning being carried out in management offices.

Oldrich Vanicek's 900-word report on the Prague Congress of the trade union of workers in the lumber industry, forestry and water economy includes a 200-word passage on the address by Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, who reportedly stressed the significance of intensification, cost accounting, counterplanning and the use of the knowledge of science and technology, and criticized the "lack of understanding on the part of some executives," who are "squandering the people's good ideas and thoughts."

The report notes the congress agenda on the poor quality of certain furniture; on damage to the lumber industry caused by fires -- in the last 5-year plan they amounted to Kcs29 million; the figure for forestry is Kcs32 million -- and it continues by reporting on the address by Viliam Kozik, CTUC secretary, who is said to have pointed out that "the working people's all-round security in life is ensured by the substance of our socialist social system and by the CPCZ's worker policy. Nevertheless, he reportedly added, "in their everyday work the trade union bodies and organizations must direct their attention toward flexibly resolving the burning problems directly concerning the collectives and individuals." He also reportedly stressed the need to shape the people's characters and moral profiles, and concluded by expressing support for the USSR's peace initiative.

Vitezslav Mach's 800-word report on the Hradec Kralove congress of the trade union of workers in transportation and road management includes a 100-word report on the address by Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, who is said to have dealt with the promotion of effectiveness, quality and thrift, especially in fuel economy; with the need to coordinate repairs; and with the need to support all progressive solutions of problems.

The congress is also said to have dealt with "problems following from the restriction of fuel limits and manifested, for instance, in the limitation of certain so-called duplicate autobus connections, and with the irritation of the travelling public connected with this. In the coming preparation of new timetables all changes will have to be carried out on the basis of more thorough analyses," the report adds.

Ladislav Jasik, CTUC secretary, reportedly dealt with collective contracts and called for more pressure on "those economic executives who seem not to see how people with effective and good outputs are also losing their strength and health; who are indifferent toward air pollution, fumes, loud noise and physically strenuous work, and toward the fact that many transport employees lack the minimum social facilities, but have large amounts of overtime work and problems with the works catering -- these are matters against which a worker cannot defend himself. Many collective contracts are oriented toward these problems, but they are not being fulfilled; thus, the collective contract is less respected and valued, the people's health deteriorates, and frequently the economic executives and functionaries also lose the people's trust," Jasik reportedly said.

Alice Penkavova's 850-word report on the Prague congress of the trade union of agricultural workers notes that the congress report underscored the large reserves in the use of land (two-thirds of the entire acreage of uncultivated soil, meadows and pastures are in the South and West Bohemian Regions); and also dealt with the economizing on fuel and energy. Julius Varga, CPCZ Central Committee department head, is said to have stressed the need of self-sufficiency in food production, and thus also of developing crop production more dynamically.

Stznislav Vodinsky's 1,150-word report on the Prague congress of the trade union of workers in education and science notes that the union's activity report stressed the need to concentrate on preparing youth for worker professions. Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier, in his address, reportedly opposed "the opinions saying that we should reduce the numbers of university-level students" and announced that "in this 5-year plan we will accept 40 percent of an age group into secondary schools, and about 15 percent into university-level schools."

Milan Gruber's 950-word report on the Prague congress of the trade union of workers in state bodies, finance and foreign trade deals with the union's successful pledge drive in socialist competition; with the inadequate time given to trade unions to prepare their stands on the draft plans and budgets, so that "the broad aktiv of working people is unable to express their views"; and with the need to develop "forms of initiative which, in keeping with the political line, would help resolve and overcome obsolete approaches and opinions."

Congresses Elect Officers

AU231825 Prague PRACE in Czech 22 Mar 82 pp 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

[PRACE correspondents' reports: "United for the Development of Socialism"]

[Summary] On 20-21 March congresses of 12 Czechoslovak trade unions took place in various localities of the republic. The Ostrava congress of the trade union of workers in the mining and power industry elected Oldrich Bogner its chairman, Stefan Hruzik and Jozef Flesko deputy chairmen and Antonin Liptak its secretary. The Prague congress of the trade union of railroad workers elected Frantisek Vala its chairman, Vladislav Stolfa and Karol Halasz deputy chairmen and Jan Posypanka its secretary. The Karlovy Vary congress of the trade union of workers in the building industry and the production of construction materials elected Viliam Eichenberger its chairman, Karel Sindelar and Jan Lipka deputy chairmen and Milos Slezacek secretary. The Prague congress of the trade union of workers in health services elected Jarmila Sovinova its chairman, Jan Klucar and Johana Cepelkova deputy chairmen, and Ladislav Dedina secretary. The Kolin congress of the trade union of workers in communications elected Maria Dvorakova its chairman, Kvetuse Ferebauerova and Maria Chudanicova deputy chairmen and Darina Pristachova secretary. The Gottwaldov congress of the trade union of workers in the chemical, paper, glass and printing industries elected Miloslav Blabolil chairman, Jozef Kurc and Jiri Andrle deputy chairmen and Stefan Sklencar secretary.

The Brno congress of the trade union of workers in the textile, clothing and leatherworking industries elected Marie Trvalove its chairman, Jaromira Masojidkova and Monika Palenikova deputy chairmen and Jan Huebner secretary. The Prague congress of the trade union of workers in the lumber industry, forestry and water economy elected Michal Reguly its chairman, Josef Zapotocky and Ladislav Barninec deputy chairmen and Otakar Bisinger secretary. The Hradec Kralove congress of the trade union of workers in transportation and road management elected Helena Rehakova its chairman, Zdenek Jelen and Jozef Hudcovic deputy chairmen and Oldrich Slaby secretary. The Prague congress of the trade union of agricultural workers elected Frantisek Podola its chairman, Pavel Valuska and Frantisek Suchy deputy chairmen and Vladislav Kupka secretary. The Prague congress of the trade union of workers in education and science elected Drahomira Hanzalova its chairman, Ladislav Halberstat and Libor Vozar deputy chairmen and Zdenek Nemec secretary. The Prague congress of the trade union of workers in state organs, finance and foreign trade elected Josef Lorenc its chairman, and Anna Kapusnakova and Lubomir Krivinka deputy chairmen.

DPA: CSSR RELEASES FOUR CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

LD231138 Hamburg DPA in German 1117 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 23 Mar (DPA) -- Four Czechoslovak civil rights activists who have been in custody since the beginning of May last year have now been freed in a surprise move. According to emigre circles in Vienna on Tuesday, three signatories of the civil rights movement "Charter-77" are still in custody.

The seven men and women were arrested, at that time accused of having collaborated with two Frenchmen who were arrested in the CSSR and later deported for the possession of allegedly subversive material. The prosecution case against the four freed dissidents is said to have been already complete in September last year. Although it is said that the investigation proceedings are continuing, the Vienna sources express the hope that following the release there will be no trial.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES 'SHORTCOMINGS,' 'DISORDER'

AU221408 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 82 p 1, 2

[Editorial: "Yes to Creative Deeds, No to Shortcomings"]

[Excerpts] Everybody should grasp that we will live according to how we work. Essentially, this is the great certainty of our people, who know that by their work they are determining the results, that they are working for themselves and in facilities belonging to them. The working people in the capitalist system never had such certainty; they do not have it now, nor can they ever have it.

In this connection, in speaking of certainties and of devotion to socialism, why not say that in our country we still have some people who do not appreciate the achievements of socialism, or who live under illusions about the life in capitalist countries. Some people are not convinced by the horrendous figures on unemployment because they believe that they themselves would never belong to the unemployed. Some individuals are fascinated by the wages of the best qualified workers in the West, but less so by the amount and quality of work they must deliver for it in harsh competition. They regard the current problems of the capitalist world through the eyes of illusion, without deeper understanding and true knowledge. But what do those people say who live in those countries? What are they themselves saying? What kind of certainties in life do they have? A few days ago the American bourgeois paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE published a commentary by Stephan Klaidman, entitled "Why Have So Many U.S. Presidents Lacked Success?" In the commentary, the author analyses the unsuccessful eras of U.S. presidents.

Of course, we are not going to resolve the problems of the Americans or of other people in the capitalist world. We, too, have our problems, even though it is most clear that these are the very opposite of theirs; this follows from the different substance of the social systems and from the fact that socialism can never turn its back to the working people, like capitalism does, that it cannot resolve anything to their detriment and against their interests. It is here that the depth of our certainties in life lies, and the humane nature of our system.

Nevertheless, it must be said again that even socialism cannot produce miracles, that it cannot dissipate its riches, that in its economic and social policy it must think both of the present and future and proceed from realistic possibilities. It is probably clear to everybody that it would be extremely unwise to engage in some kind of pleasing policy which would necessarily lead to ominous consequences in the future. Socialism, too, must follow economic laws. It must respect and make use of material incentives and of both the social and economic function of prices, invest means sensibly and expediently, and ensure the dynamic advance of the national economy within realistic proportions and rates and according to plan. But all these tasks are none too easy at a time when external and internal economic conditions are worsening, when we must fulfill the planned tasks with substantially smaller resources of all kinds of energy and raw materials, and when we need to make more emphatic use than heretofore of scientific-technical progress and transfer our national economy to the path of intensification.

Yes, we do have large resources and possibilities, but nevertheless a barrier exists here, represented by the complicated economic development in the world and by its impacts on our country.

These tasks and problems are neither new nor unfamiliar. The people in every place of work know them, and in most working places they also understand how significant and topical they are. In many places they are approached with initiative, with a creative endeavor to resolve the problems, with a communist responsibility. But it must be added that they are not being coped with as necessary in all places. The consciences of those people who are responsible for the results of work, for the standards and efficiency of planning and management at all levels are still silent; and work for fulfilling the congress line and the resolutions of individual CPCZ Central Committee sessions is not sufficient.

There are still people who are biding their time, who are resorting to trickery, who have not overcome departmentalism or local patriotism, people who have simply not grasped -- as Comrade G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary once said -- that it is impossible to work and live as of old, and also impossible to plan and manage as of old. There are still many shortcomings here. They are unnecessary; they embitter the people's lives and, regardless of whether we want this or not, they distort the positive results of our work.

Leading economic workers, party bodies and organizations, trade unions, national committees -- they all must take an active, courageous part in the struggle against shortcomings and unresolved problems. It is impossible to endlessly continue registering shortcomings, to merely talk about them, to tolerate irresponsibility and lack of discipline. After all, nothing in our life can be considered too small and negligible, because people do not live only for great things, their lives consist of trifles and bagatelles. And their life, the life of the working people, is the most important of all.

It must be communists in the first place, but also trade unionists and all other honest citizens of our country, who will say their decisive "no" to all disorder, regardless of where it occurs:

No to violations of state and party discipline and the nonfulfillment of tasks;

No to irresponsibility and all kinds of inefficiency;

No to parasites, laggards, petty bourgeois people, who would only like to receive, not give;

No to the lack of respect for the working people's needs and interests, to the enrichment of individuals at the cost of consumers;

No, no, a hundred times no to everything that depreciates the honest and devoted work of millions of people, that dirties the good name of executives and rank-and-file employees who are replying to the demands of the times by developing initiative, by making a creative effort, and by innovationist deeds. A hundred times no to manifestations of megalomania, of the abuse of positions, of insensitive attitudes to the working people.

But in the first place:

No, a thousand times no to all that is antisocialist, hostile or malicious. Nobody will meddle in our affairs from hostile positions; we will allow nobody to blacken our historic work!

How should we be in the present times? Should we be pessimists, because we have problems? Certainly not. Only the weak succumb. But our people are strong, courageous and prudent, and most of them never were, never will be, broken by obstacles or difficulties.

We are speaking of a struggle for something, against something. These are two sides of the same coin. And they can be characterized in the briefest and most generalized way by the slogan: Yes to Creative Deeds, No to Shortcomings!

ADVANTAGES OF SMALL PRIVATE FARMING DISCUSSED

AU221453 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Benefit From Even the Smallest Areas"]

[Excerpts] Of decisive importance for ensuring people's nutrition and enhancing self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is the production in socialist agricultural enterprises.

In the CSSR they use or own 95.7 percent of agricultural and 95.9 percent of arable land, on which some 5 million head of cattle are kept. Socialist production enterprises fully ensure the products for the mill and bakery, sugar and beer brewing industries. Large-scale socialist production and the state enterprises of the respective food industry branches also guarantee the supply of the market with meat and milk.

Apart from this, large-scale agricultural production has yet another aspect. This concerns plots that are relatively small, remote or inaccessible to machinery and which are not being used because the application of large-scale production methods would be either too costly or not practicable. The quantity of foodstuffs produced on such plots would not even cover the cost of the consumed diesel oil, and so forth. However, there are also other resources that might serve small-scale growers and breeders -- grass growing on nonagricultural land, ditches, gardens, food leftovers from households and the like. Large-scale agricultural production can thus be suitably complemented by the development of gardening and small-scale animal breeding, carried out especially within the framework of the activity of national front organizations.

What other use could be made, in view of the present development stage of agricultural technology, of a small plot of only a few hundred square metres while respecting the criteria of fuel saving and efficiency? Is it not wiser and more expedient to rent this land to a member of a cooperative farm, employee of a state farm or a hobby gardener? The same applies to temporarily expropriated land or to pastures in higher altitudes which is inaccessible to tractors. Connected with the effectiveness of investments is also the possibility of using old agricultural facilities, which still exist in the countryside, for small-scale farming. The rent of land to those interested in self-supply or in hobby gardening also helps to solve, to a small extent, the manpower problem. When a small-scale animal breeder dries hay for contractural fattening on a remote pasture, for example, or when an old-age pensioner's sheep graze on nonagricultural land, this amounts to an "increase" in the labor force precisely where the agricultural enterprises need it most badly -- in cattle and sheep breeding.

But there are also other criteria of effectiveness, such as diesel oil conservation. It is becoming increasingly costly to transport vegetables and some types of fruit from the city, from the stores of state and cooperative trade, to the countryside. And that is another reason for developing hobby gardening, supporting sales at markets, establishing new shopping and sales facilities in the places of consumption, expanding the gardeners' direct deliveries of vegetable and fruit to the cities, diversifying the supply of foodstuffs.

The central bodies have adopted a number of measures in support of hobby agricultural activity in the course of the last 2 years. What is needed now is to translate the adopted measures into life.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY ON CRUDE OIL EXTRACTION

AU191224 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Mar 82 p 5

[Editor's reply to a reader's letter in the column "Selected From Among Your Questions": "Our Crude Oil Resources"]

[Text] Where in our country do we extract crude oil, and in what amounts? -- V. Hais, Klatovy.

In Czechoslovakia crude oil is extracted between Hodonin and Gbely, downstream of the Morava River. The annual extraction amounts to approximately 130,000 tons. New crude oil deposits were discovered near Zdanice, Korycany and Uhrice in the Zdanice forest. The crude oil lies there about 4,000 meters below the surface. The extraction of natural gas is most promising. The Bratislava "Rock-Oil and Gas Industry" concern is responsible for geological research in crude oil areas throughout the CSSR on a long-term basis.

In the so-called Vienna Basin, which extends into south-eastern Moravia and south-western Slovakia, naturally gas and crude oil have been extracted for more than 60 years. For instance the Vysoka deposit contained about 9 billion cubic meters of natural gas, and the Hrusky deposit 1.5 million tons of crude oil and 1.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Since these deposits have for the most part already been exhausted, research is going on in another 34 areas. According to a world-wide trend, the crude oil industry will be oriented toward strata lying about 4,000 meters below the surface.

MEETING DISCUSSES CRIME, LEGAL AWARENESS

LD222338 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] One of the important steps that contributes to the further economic and social development of our country is the observance of socialist legislation and consolidation of the legal awareness of citizens. The current state and further tasks of this form of education of the population was the subject today of a municipal meeting of officials of party, state, social and economic bodies and organizations in Bratislava. The meeting was attended by Gejza Slapla, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Bratislava Municipal Party Committee and Ladislav Sadovsky, head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee. Our editor Ladislav Balko has arrived in the studio with some details of the meeting:

[Begin recording] The observance of socialist legislation, which was the main subject discussed at today's meeting, can be described as a characteristic feature of the overall drive for the economic development of our state. More than 700 communists representing the Bratislava party organization together with the main speaker, Comrade Gejza Slapla, and six other speakers, including the chief of the National Security Corps in Bratislava, the city procurator and chairman of the municipal court, discussed the problem of economic crime and crimes committed by young people.

Over the prolonged period under review, economic crime accounted for more than 23 percent of all crimes committed; just as important as the financial losses are the moral implications. The greatest share is accounted for by violation of technological discipline, theft of socialist property -- accounting for 60 percent of this type of crime -- and violation of work discipline. One of the main reasons, and not only in Bratislava, we might add, for crimes is shortcomings in management work in the form of records and checks.

Irresponsible is the only word we can find to describe the action of the supervisory authorities of organizations that were victims of cirme, when they reported only 30 out of 759 economic crime discovered last year. There are also shortcomings in cadre work in selecting people for posts where material responsibility is involved.

A further reason for crime, especially in the sphere of general criminality, is alcholism. As much as 38 percent of crimes is committed under the influence of drink. We could give further examples, too.

In conclusion it should, perhaps, be emphasized that the aim of legal education activity and of the party's security policy is to inculcate respect for the law in all citizens and to create in work collectives, families and homes and atmosphere of intolerance of antisocial behavior. And that was the spirit in which today's meeting on the tasks of observing socialist legislation became an appeal for a principled return to instilling a knowledge of the law into every citizen of the Slovak capital. [end recording]

FISCHER HORIZONT ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU231244 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 12/1982 pp 3-4

[Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer article, "To Preserve Peace -- the Main Concern of the GDR's Socialist Foreign Policy" -- first in a "series of articles by leading officials of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on fundamental questions of the GDR's socialist foreign policy in the 1980's"]

[Text] Foreign policy as well as socialist diplomacy are important instruments through which the workers class of the socialist German state, in alliance with the class of cooperative peasants and the other working strata, is taking care of its interests. Their main task is to ensure the most favorable international conditions for building socialism and communism. That is how it has been stipulated in the SED program, and how it has been laid down in the GDR Constitution.

To guarantee the necessary external conditions for socialist construction work means primarily to preserve peace. Socialism is the only system with peace inherent in its nature. "As exploitation of one individual by another is being abolished," Marx and Engels declare in the "Communist Party Manifesto," "so the exploitation of one nation by another will be abolished. Along with the antagonism between classes within a nation, the hostility of nations toward one another will disappear."

Class antagonism and the exploitation of man by man, on the other hand, will continue as before to produce war and aggression. The dangerously exacerbated international situation is making this emply clear. Especially today, the objective laws of social development are visibly being confirmed for everyone: Peace and socialism and peaceful cooperation go together -- just as imperialism, exploitation and the urge to use force internally and externally go together.

Socialist foreign policy and diplomacy are revolutionary, as is the socialist system they represent.

Imperialist foreign policy and diplomacy are reactionary and aggressive, as is the social system they represent.

It is inherent in the nature of socialist policy not to prepare, and make, political decisions without, — let along against -- the people, as is done in the world of capital. The participation of the working people in developing political objectives and in implementing what has been decided also characterizes the foreign policy of the GDR. Here, too, -- though not always directly and immediately recognizable -- the unity of politics, ideology and economy is reflected in the activities of our party and of our state. The greater the political stability of our worker-peasant state, the greater the dynamics of its national economy, the better, the more convincingly can the GDR fulfill its foreign political tasks. Thus our peace policy is directly linked with the domestic policy aims, in other words, with the daily work of every citizen.

Our Touchstone: To Benefit Manking and the Individual

The strength of socialist foreign policy, its scientific nature and farsightedness are founded in the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party. Together with the fraternal parties, the SED carefully analyzes the development of the international balance of forces and draws the necessary conclusions. The balance sheet shows:

The forces of social progress and of peace, especially concentrated in really existing socialism not only cannot be stopped, but even under the enormously exacerbated international tensions of the present time and against the demogogical, embittered and insiduous imperialist resistance they also produce their effect, which serves the benefit of mankind. The touchstone of socialist foreign policy is simple: what benefits all mankind must also benefit the individual person, and vice versa.

So simple are the criteria of a policy which, internally, on our side creates social security and full employment -- but on the other side fear of the future and unemployment -- and which externally produces trustful cooperation for solving the problems of mankind -- or the fanning of distrust, tensions and confrontation. It is encouraging to know that the community of socialist states possesses all necessary requirements for further strengthening the political and economic foundations that are inalienable for safeguarding peace and for preserving the approximate military-strategic balance and the continuation of its societal policy.

Looking at things equally matter-of-factly and realistically, socialist foreign policy in the 1980's finds itself up against a long-prepared strategy of confrontation pursued by imperialism. Its most aggressive forces, especially in the United States, are trying with the aid of political and economic pressures on socialism to check the dwindling of power of the capitalist system. External military adventures, a policy of high interest rates for intensified armament, and psychological and ideological warfare are an expression of the search for possibilities to survive the deep political and socioeconomic contradictions, the biggest crisis of capitalism since the world economic crisis of the early 1930's. But even now it is obvious that such a policy cannot solve these contradictions but can, indeed must, exacerbate them. A growing risk of military confrontation is the inevitable consequence.

International Politics -- No Field for Adventurists

For peace in the world, coexistence of socialist and capitalist states and for peaceful cooperation it is by no means a matter of indifference. This is true whether the political positions of the main imperialist states are in the hands of politicians who, despite their basic antisocialist attitude, soberly calculate the dangers of the most modern means of mass destruction, or whether they are occupied by forces which -- dominated by wishful thinking -- are seeking with all the means at their disposal to force the Soviet Union to its knees. Lenin has stressed the importance of the subjective factor also in the international class struggle. In the age of ultra-modern war technology and nuclear weapons of destruction, this role of the subjective factor is by no means declining. Subjective decisions, let alone wrong decisions, can jeopardize the existence of mankind.

The advancing of the most aggressive forces into the political and military command positions of NATO and its strongest power, the United States, and their inclination toward "military adventures" have dangerously exacerbated the international situation at the turn of the 1970's to the 1980's. Unprecedented intensive armament, new weapons of mass destruction and new military doctrines, which allegedly make it possible to wage a "limited" nuclear war and to "win" it, are first of all intended to upset the approximate military-strategic balance achieved by the states of the socialist community, and thus the most important substantive basis of political detente. The beneficial successes of peaceful coexistence, which were achieved in the 1970's in a careful step-by-step approach, are to be dismantled and to be sacrificed to the policy of confrontation -- in other words, the policy of aggression. Militarization in the national sector, and the destabilization of international relations are openly pursued goals of these forces. While this is certainly an illusory policy, it is nevertheless a highly dangerous one. This development is being viewed not without anxiety especially by the European states which are most threatened by a nuclear war. Unlike the U.S. population the peoples of Europe have experienced war on their own territories. They know about its unspeakable suffering because they -- like the fathers and mothers of the present generation -- have personally experienced it themselves.

Socialist States Represent the Vital Interests of All Peoples

To safeguard peace, to stop the imperialist policy of confrontation is the top priority issue on the agenda of this decade. To this end, it is necessary to check the material as well as the ideological preparation for war which is being carried out with hysterical anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, and to achieve genuine disarmament steps. This struggle for preserving and safeguarding peace is the main direction in which the socialist countries are seeking to steer the course of events in the world.

Thereby the countries of the socialist community are at the same time defending the vital interests of mankind. According to UN estimates even today the total explosive power of existing nuclear weapons is equivalent to over 3 tons of conventional explosive per capita of the world population.

Arms limitation and disarmament would not only bring greater security for everybody, they would also make available means for easing these dangers that affect millions of peoples and they could pave the way to the mastering of worldwide problems that are confronting mankind in the 1980's

This goes for the gradual closing of the gap, caused by imperialism, between the industrially developed states and the liberated states of Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as for the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of strict equality of rights. This goes for the struggle against hunger -- because as late as in 1980 50 million people starved to death, including 15 million children alone -- as well as for the development of new energy and raw material resources, which is a vital necessity worldwide. But, no matter how these problems are viewed, one thing is unmistakably evident: They are by no means purely economic but actually highly political questions. In the hands of the capitalist concerns, of multinational monopolies, they become the object and objective of imperialist policy of blackmail and force, the object of the insatiable imperialist striving for profit. In the hands of the socialist countries and all those forces that are striving for social progress and for eliminating national and colonial oppression -- and with the aid of the funds which at present are wasted on armament and war -- these global problems can be solved, starvation, illness, and distress as scourges of mankind can be weeded out and the peoples can march forward into a prosperious future.

In the 1980's, decisions will be made that are of great significance for the future of mankind.

In the international struggle between the two class lines, in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for solving worldwide problems in peaceful, equal international collaboration, the foreign policy of the socialist German state is an equally calculable and reliable fighter on the side of peace and democracy, of societal and social progress.

With Revolutionary Optimism at the Side of the USSR

The creative work of the people, the resulting radiance of real socialism in the heart of Europe and its firm anchoring in the fraternal alliance of socialist states lend the GDR authority and weight in international relations. The position of our socialist state on the borderline between the opposing social systems, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, that is a trouble spot of world politics, imposes on us a special responsibility. Today the GDR maintains diplomatic relations with 131 states. In bilateral and multilateral coolaboration with other states it proves every day that it is responsibly utilizing its opportunities to act, and that it is putting its opportunities on the scales in favor of peace, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, side by side with all those who are concerned with the future of mankind. The certainty that mankind is not helplessly and inevitably exposed to the dangers conjured up by imperialism, the confidence in the forces of socialism and of progress give the GDR's policy, in addition to consistency and calculability, also revolutionary optimism.

The lines of the GDR foreign policy activities in the 1980's are clearly marked:

First and foremost comes the development of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the all-round national and international strengthening of socialism, and the enhancement of its international brilliance through the conscious development of its advantages.

Here lies the guarantee of successful socialist construction of every individual fraternal country, here lies the source for powerful international work, only here lies the guarantee of reliably safeguarding peace. This applies more than ever to times of enormously exacerbated international class struggle. "In this situation," said Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, in his speech before the kreis first secretaries, "we consider it our task together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries to pit against the course of exacerbating the international situation, pursued primarily by the U.S. administration, the cohesion of the states of the socialist community."

The GDR will always make its contribution toward the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the strengthening of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact as well as within CEMA. The fraternal alliance with the party and the country of Lenin is and will remain the centerpiece of this policy.

Based on this, the unwavering, consistent work for preserving peace, for halting the arms race and for specific steps for arms limitation and disarmament -- especially in the sector of the dangerous weapons of mass destruction, the nuclear weapons -- is a task of the highest priority.

The states of our continent, where twice devastating world wars have originated, bear a high responsibility for this. The intention of the United States to acquire de facto a nuclear first-strike potential by deploying new nuclear intermediate-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe is bound to deeply worry all those who bear any responsibility. An effective agreement as a result of serious negotiations, which guarantees the existing nuclear balance between East and West in Europe on a lower level, would ease the military confrontation and serve the security of all states and peoples. The GDR supports the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union because they are practicable.

Always Ready for Dialogue on Securing Peace

The peace concept of socialism links constructive steps for securing peace with that which is necessary for the military defense of our socialist home country; for secure peace means life, secured socialism is the guarantee of reliable peace, and thus of life. Following this tested principle of action the GDR, together with its allies, has only recently reaffirmed its readiness to agree upon the limitation, reduction and ban of all kinds of weapons in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Its activities in the most different international bodies -- be it in the United Nations, in the Geneva Disarmament Committee or at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe -- as well as in bilateral relations and its participation in the international dialogue at the highest and high levels, demonstrate its work for arms limitation and disarmament, for peace and international security. An eloquent example for that was the meeting between Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor.

The GDR pursues a policy of active anti-imperialist solidarity and mutually advantageous cooperation with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. In the present phase of the international class struggle, as well as in view of the constantly growing role of the liberated countries in the system of international relations in general, cooperation, a trusting exchange of ideas and joint action on the basic international questions assume a new dimension.

The GDR will consider the Nonaligned Movement of great importance in future, too. It embodies today a group of states which through its struggle for national and social independence, for equal, international, political and economic cooperation promotes the necessary confidence among the countries. At the same time the GDR regards it as an influential force in the joint struggle for peace and international security, for disarmament and political detente.

Peaceful Coexistence -- Key to Preserving Peace

The implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states of different social orders is certainly a key problem for preserving and securing peace. It therefore will remain a firm element of the GDR's foreign policy. In the 1980's, too, the GDR will consistently and carefully guard the results of the detente process and will endeavor to develop relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist countries to mutual benefit. Its active contribution toward implementing the peace program of the socialist community is to strengthen international security, promote favorable external conditions for the socialist construction and thus make it possible to implement the sovereign rights and legitimate political and economic interests of the socialist German state. Last but not least this is reflected in the GDR attitude at the Madrid meeting. As is known, this meeting has had to be suspended again. The only reason for this is the unconstructive attitude of the U.S. delegation, which is blocking any negotiation and to which several other Western participating countries obviously had to bow. The socialist countries, however, have taken a constructive attitude in the negotiations in Helsinki, Geneva, Belgrade and Madrid in all phases, on all difficult questions, and always taking into account all the participating sides. The securing of peace and cooperation on the European Continent directly affect the questions on the solution of which the fate of the peoples depends to a considerable degree.

The GDR is in favor of continuing the process of peaceful cooperation in Europe initiated with the Helsinki Final Act. Together with the other socialist countries, it therefore unalterably supports the final document which promotes detente and helps to diminish political and military confrontation. Above all the decision on convening a conference on confidence and security building measures and detente in Europe would be of great value in today's international situation. This has finally influenced the GDR attitude up to today, and it will be guided by it in the future, too. He who torpedoes the Madrid meeting with flimsy excuses and undertakes every effort to prevent the mandate for a European disarmament conference demanded by the peoples, he who prevents the first steps of realization under the pretext of debating controversial figures at the Vienna negotaitions which are to finally result in equal troop limitations for the military alliances in central Europe, reveals his true intentions.

The GDR's foreign political program for the 1980's is demanding and at the same time realistic. It demands all our strength. The tested leadership by the Marxist-Leninist party, the creative work of our people and the strength of the socialist community are the firm basis on which the GDR is based in its foreign political action. From these sources comes the confidence that we will successfully master the great tasks set by the 10th party congress and the third SED Central Committee meeting.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON CHUYKOV'S DEATH

AU231817 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of condolences to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the death of the outstanding army leader Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov, CPSU Central Committee member and marshal of the Soviet Union, I convey to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers as well as on behalf of all the GDR people sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolences.

With the passing of Marshal Chuykov, the GDR is losing a comrade and companion who was very close to it.

His name will forever be associated with the liberation of our people from fascism, with the founding of the GDR and the first years of its development. As a Soviet patriot and passionate proletarian internationalist, he helped at a decisive moment to construct the first worker-peasant state on German soil and made a great personal contribution to the deepening and strengthening of the indissoluble friendship and comradeship-in-arms between our peoples and armies.

We will forever keep him in honorable rememberance.

MOSCOW CITY CP DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU231820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 82 p 8

[ADN report on visit of delegation of the CPSU Moscow City Committee in Berlin from 14 to 19 March]

[Summary] At the end of its visit the delegation of the Moscow CPSU City Committee headed by Leonid A. Borisov had a cordial meeting with Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership. Konrad Naumann paid tribute to the constantly deepening cooperation between the Moscow and Berlin party organizations and stressed the importance of the new peace proposals of Leonid I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet delegation visited the Rummelsburg Thermal Powerplant and the Zentraler Ingenieurbetrieb for Metallurgy and became acquainted with the work of the party organization. The delegation will leave on Friday.

MACHINERY MINISTER KERSTEN ARRIVES IN EGYPT

LD231420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1147 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 23 Mar (ADN) -- Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, arrived in Cairo today on a several-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. He was invited by Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, Dr Fu'ad Hashim 'Awad, to visit the 15th international Cairo fair, at which nine GDR foreign trade enterprises will be offering a wide range of products.

The GDR delegation was welcomed at the airport by the head of the Egyptian side in the GDR-Egypt joint commission, (Mahmud Hilmi 'Atiyah) and other personalities. During his visit, Rolf Kersten will hold discussions with leading representatives of Egyptian economic life on the further development of bilateral relations.

HAGER ATTENDS 'WRITERS FOR PEACE' MEETING

LD232210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN) -- Well-known GDR authors today stressed their commitment to the active struggle for peace and socialism and their responsibility in the fight for peace during a reading at Berlin's congress hall. Hundreds of participants welcomed Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the event which was organized by the executive of the GDR Writer's Union under the slogan "Writers for Peace."

Twenty-one authors read recently published or new prose and poetry, in which they gave literary expression to their longing for peace. In his introductory speech, Hermann Kant pointed to the significant timing of the meeting, "since the latest Soviet proposal for lessening the danger of war is still ringing in our ears. We are witness to an extremely important step toward detente and we could be witness to an event of enormous significance -- namely a decision on a moratorium."

PROTESTANT CHURCH STATEMENT ON PEACE MOVEMENT

DW191205 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Concluding statement of GDR Protestant Church leadership conference in Buckow 12-14 March]

[Text] The conference of the GDR Protestant Church leadership at its 12-14 March 1982 Buckow conference dealt again with the problem of church responsibility for peace and Christian peace initiatives in our country. Since many younger and older members of our community are struggling with these problems, the conference of the Protestant Church leaderships wants to say the following:

Cooperation of Christians in the preservation of peace is and remains necessary as a consequence of our belief in the Lord of Peace. Jesus Christ who has died and resurrected also for us human beings in our inner and outer discord, wants us to strengthen the chances of peace in the world with peaceful means. We are convinced that in doing this we would support the political peace efforts in the world, including those of our own government.

The Biblical word of "swords being welded into plowshares" (Micah 4, 3) has gained special significance in past months for various Christian peace initiatives in our country. The conference of Protestant Church leaderships has approved this sentence for the 1981 peace decade. This word of the prophet has been the subject of misunderstandings and also disputes with state organs.

This word expresses our Christian hope that God will create a world at some time where we human beings will not need arms any more to protect ourselves. At the same time, it expresses the consequence of such hope, our Christian responsibility of doing what is possible now so that people and nations could handle their problems without arms. The nuclear arms of our times will, if they were used, not leave any winners behind. We are convinced that in doing this we are serving an aim which is also pursued, for example, by our government.

Supporting the word "welding swords into plowshares" for peace means particularly acting for disarmament. Turning "swords into plowshares," these words mean clearly turning war equipment into peace equipment, which means disarming. We know that we Christians -- thank God -- are not the first or the only who act for disarmament in the current threatened peace. We also know that struggling for disarmament is long-lasting and toilsome and that it can progress will be achieved only once mutual fear decreases and confidence in each other grows. We Christians also do not have solutions at hand which can be politically implemented. But for the sake of our religious beliefs we must cooperate in our country's struggling for disarmament.

The Bible's "swords into plowshares" in this context is a pictorially expressed motto to us Christians. It is not a political instruction for everyday practice, nor is it a simple recipe against the nuclear weapons. It is a signpost pointing to the direction which all those should take who desire disarmament. It is a sign which does not magically bring about, yet encouragingly symbolizes, lasting peace. Christians must learn anew that such an obedience to the principles of creed may be linked with pains. Young men in our congregations are trying before God to find an answer to the question of whether they should do their military service in the NVA [National People's Army], whether they should decide for serving in the construction units or whether they should generally object to military service. We hold the view that despite the larger risk Christians can also in our times venture to serve in the army. We stress that young Christians in the construction units and even conscientious objectors in prison want to give a signal for disarmament and not against the state. We stand by the young Christians who show by words or deeds that the peace efforts by our state do not make the Christian disarmament efforts superfluous.

JANOS KADAR GREETS KISZ ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY

AU241002 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Message by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar to the KISZ on the 25th anniversary of its establishment: "Janos Kadar's Greetings Message to the KISZ"]

[Text] Dear comrades, my young friends:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and our party's members, I greet from my heart the KISZ, which is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its establishment, young communists and the youth of our fatherland.

We address words of recognition and gratitude to those who acted in a manner worthy of true patriots in a difficult period of our history, at a time when domestic and international reaction threatened the power of the worker class, the people and our people's socialist achievements, those who, following our party's guidance, reorganized the youth league and renewed its revolutionary spirit. The unfurling of its banner on 21 March 1957, on the anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils of glorious memory, manifested our youth's commitment to the cause of socialism and symbolized the fact that the KISZ is the inheritor and continuator of our people's finest progressive and revolutionary traditions. This legacy has been taken over and is being safeguarded and enhanced by the successive young generations.

Our people are aware of and greatly value the fact that the KISZ, as the party's youth organization and a homogeneous mass organization of Hungarian youth, constitutes an important factor of our country's political system. It has fulfilled what it had undertaken a quarter of a century ago and proven worthy of our society's appreciation. It is an active and creative participant in socialist construction. It represents and protects the interests of Hungarian youth and it raises new generations of party members. It has done a great deal toward the fact that broad masses of Hungarian youth comprehend and support party policy, regard our socialist society as their own and give a good account of themselves in work, study and the defense of the fatherland.

All those who participated in the reorganization of the youth league and activity over a quarter of a century can feel gratified in the knowledge that their efforts have not been in vain. Their deeds are embodied in our historical achievements, the calm creative atmosphere characteristic of our society and the results we have attained in the economy, culture, raising the standard of living and improving living conditions. Our youth can also be proud of the fact that our fatherland, which belongs to the vanguard of progress, the socialist community, has a prestige attained through successful work in the world.

The youth league's political-organizational and persuasive activity, and young people's devoted and active participation in socialist construction, remain an indispensable source of our continued progress. Under our present circumstances, when conditions of constructive work are more difficult, we must struggle hard to consolidate and enhance our results. We are now faced with the common task of doing all we can, exerting all our strength and knowledge, to realize the resolutions of the 12th party congress and fulfill this year's plan for the people's economy. In that, we count on youth's devoted work, verve and readiness to act. Let the young communists show an example in the fulfillment of duty, political commitment, community-minded conduct and responsibility in public life. Let them strengthen the awareness that the development of our socialist fatherland and the fate of youth greatly depends on their own work, honest fulfillment of their obligations and their active participation in the accomplishment of common tasks.

Our party and people look upon the KISZ, which is celebrating the quarter-century anniversary of unfurling its banner, and the young people of Hungary with the conviction that they will continue to honorably pursue the cause begun by their predecessors.

Let them continue to proceed together, in internationalist unity, as true children of our socialist fatherland, with the youth organizations of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, with the young communists of the world and with everyone struggling for socialism, peace and human progress.

On behalf of our party's Central Committee and myself, I wish all members of the KISZ and the youth of our fatherland continued successful work and successes.

Budapest, 21 March 1982.

[Signed] With comradely greetings: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

FALUVEGI CONCLUDES IN VENEZUELA 20 MARCH

LD210552 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 20 Mar (MTI) -- The Hungarian Government delegation has ended talks in Venezuela.

Venezuela is interested in studying Hungary's achievements in agriculture, especially the maize growing systems and milk production. She intends to know more of the offers of Hungary's pharmaceuticals industry and the pneumatic and rubber industry goods that can be used in oil industry.

There is room for Hungarian enterprises and institutes to help to develop Venzuelan health institutions with exports. Venezuela shows interest in the way basic and extension training in various trades is done in Hungary. It has been decided to draw up an intergovernmental agreement on the promotion of bilateral scientific and technical cooperation.

Hungarian Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi had talks with Minister of State and Minister of Planning Ricardo Martinez, head of the Planning Office, Foreign Minister J.A. Zambrano Velasco, Agriculture and Livestock Minister J.L. Zapata Escalona, Transport and Communication Minister V.C. Arismendi, Health and Social Assistance Minister L.J. Gonzalez Herrera and the heads of several development institutes.

President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela received Deputy Premier Faluvegi and his suite, Deputy Foreign Minister Robert and Hungary's ambassador to Caracas, Janos Domeny. They reviewed timely world affairs and stressed the contribution of countries with differing social systems to the preservation of peace. Mutual intention was expressed to broaden the bilateral relations. The talks went off in a cordial and businesslike climate.

The delegation will go on to Peru.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD221136 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Mar (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja left for an official trip to Southeast Asia today. The countries to be visited at the invitation of the respective foreign ministers include the federation of Malaysia, the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the socialist republic of Vietnam and the people's Republic of Kampuchea.

Present to see off Frigyes Puja were Vietnamese Ambassador Bui Tan Linh, Kampuchean Ambassador Khuon Ran and Malaysian Counsellor of Embassy Zainudin Idris, too.

JARUZELSKI PLANS TO VISIT GDR 'END OF MARCH'

LD231838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council, a Polish party and state delegation will pay an official visit to the GDR at the end of March. The delegation will be led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, premier and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation.

FAILURE OF BUCKLEY MISSION ON SANCTIONS VIEWED

LD231222 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glombinski]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar (PAP) -- The policy of economic sanctions used by the Washington administration in relation to Poland and the Soviet Union is causing ever greater doubts in the political circles of the United States and Western Europe. The best proof of this is the evident failure of the mission on which U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley visited Bonn, Paris, London, Rome and Brussels.

Political circles in Washington consider that Buckley's mission did not achieve its aim and did not eliminate unwillingness and doubts, nor, on some questions, the noticeable opposition on the part of the allies to the policy of sanctions, and it did not create the appropriate climate for further talks and actions in this sphere. Such results for the State Department mission are accompanied by increasing doubts about the correctness and effectiveness of this tactic proposed and forced ahead by the administration. Along with the results of the Buckley mission, which have been unequivocally evaluated by Washington, the results of all other talks and meetings between the Washington administration and the allies, including the results of the meeting between Reagan and Mitterrand and his entire series of talks with politicians from Bonn, also serve to strengthen such moods of realism and greater restraint than hitherto.

In spite of noticeable symptons which indicate the failure of the policy of sanctions and its negative influence on the position and interests of the United States, extreme conservative circles in Washington are not renouncing the struggle to maintain this very tactic which was embarked upon immediately after the events of 13 December last year in Poland. This week, in various committees and subcommittees of both houses of congress there will be several routine meetings devoted to discussing the expansion of sanctions against Poland and the USSR. Extreme conservative groups will, as before, try to achieve a declaration of insolvency of the Polish People's Republic, the introduction of further economic restrictions against the Polish Peoples Republic and the increase of pressure on Western Europe to support more broadly and actively this sort of tactic by Washington. There are again plans for speeches by various "experts" including a further statement by Rurarz. However, it is becoming ever more clearly noticeable that the Reagan administration is acting with ever greater care. The utterances of its representatives are much more restrained than a few weeks ago. Indisputable influence on this is also exercised by the increasing difficulties which the administration is facing and which are not directly linked with policy toward the Polish People's Republic. This concerns the deepening crisis in the Caribbean Sea and more vociferous demands for the commencement of serious dialogue on disarmament with the USSR.

STRIKES REPORTED IN URSUS TRACTOR WORKS 20 MAR

NC231922 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (AFP) -- Brief and unannounced rotating strikes took place last Saturday in workshops of the giant Ursus tractor factory in suburban Warsaw, reliable sources said here today.

The sources said the strikes, lasting between 15 and 30 minutes, were called on such claims as badly functioning machinery and lack of tools. The strikes did not seem to have affected production.

The sources said the Ursus management riposted by cutting off the internal telephone system, which yesterday had still not been restored.

The strikes were sparked by the dismissal of several administrative staffers who left work early on Friday to place a wreath before the monument commemorating the bloodily-repressed workers riots of 1976.

The ceremony was organised by morning shift workers to commemorate the incidents of March 19 last year in Bydgoszcz, where police beat up activists of the independent trade union federation Solidarity, now suspended under martial law.

JOURNALISTS' LETTERS CALL FOR NEW ASSOCIATION

AU231437 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19-21 Mar 82 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Around the Journalists Trade and Creative Movement"]

[Text] A discussion is in progress on the future shape of the journalists' organization. In their proposals, editorial boards are emphasizing that the new union should play an important role in the life of the socialist homeland.

In a letter, the journalists of the Chief Editorial Board for Sports and Tourism in Polish Television have asked Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and premier, to found a new journalist trade and creative organization to rally all progressive forces of our community engaged in the work for socialist Poland.

Our trade, deeply involved politically, by its principles, and difficult to practice, the letter reads in particular, calls for an organization rallying journalists all over the country, making it possible to improve the field of activity, to enhance its interests and to defend the trade and social interests of the community.

At the same time we are aware that the political character of that organization must not have anything to do with the lines and goals which some board members, with Chairman S. Bratkowski at the head, sought to impose on the former Association of Polish Journalists. The false line pursued by those people was and is resisted by the majority of the community, on whose behalf they tried to speak and act. The new journalist organization in the Polish People's Republic must under no circumstances follow the path so painfully discredited in the last months of 1981.

The letter is signed by Jerzy Mrzyglod, Waldemar Krajewski, Stefan Reszot and Artur Jaroszewski.

A letter to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski was also addressed by a group of staff members of the political information weekly, PERSPEKTYWY.

As is known, the letter reads, the leadership of the Association of Polish Journalists, elected at the extraordinary congress in October 1980, directed the activity of our meritorious creative trade organization onto false tracks. While making use of the practically new statutes adopted in the emotional atmosphere of that congress, that group engaged a part of the journalist community in antiparty and antistate activities.

In the 14 months of its activity, the leadership of the Association of Polish Journalists with Stefan Bratkowski at the head failed to settle even a single creative, professional or social problem concerning the community. Instead, it impaired the links with fraternal journalist organizations in the socialist countries, which lost confidence in the Association of Polish Journalists, and weakened cooperation with the international journalist organization. Instead of working for the benefit of the journalist community, for preserving social calm and for overcoming the crisis in Poland, the authorities of the Association of Polish Journalists de facto endorsed adventurous moves undermining the state, including moves going directly against Polish journalism, such as the press strike, the campaign of slander against radio and television, or the harassment of journalists who dared to differ in their opinions from the authorities of the Association of Polish Journalists.

All that has convinced us that the Association of Polish Journalists, restored in the legal and personal shape that it had to date, would not integrate the majority of the journalist community, which accepted and approved the imposition of martial law in Poland as the only chance to save the country. In our opinion, a new journalist organization should emerge on the material basis of the Association of Polish Journalists to affiliate people who accept the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic and who place the supreme interests of the socialist state above destructive intrigues that are detrimental to the country. In our opinion, the new organization should rapidly and vigorously join in the stream of socialist renewal. In view of the role and importance of the community, in our opinion, the new organization should detain the status of an association of higher rank.

The letter is signed by Andrzej Dobrzynski, Mieczyslaw Gora, Zbigniew Kot, Wojciech Krasucki, Henryk Maziejuk, Marian Podkowinski, Ryszard Swierkowski, Jerzy Walasek, Lech Wielunski and Wojciech Zielinski.

A letter was also addressed to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski by 29 journalists engaged in the Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY:

We realize, the letter reads, that following the extraordinary congress, the governing bodies of the Association of Polish Journalists included a group of people who placed their own ambitions above public interests. They frequently obeyed the political opposition.

We repeatedly publicly disapproved the fact that the association was used by some of its leading figures as a platform for the political struggle against the party, we disapproved moves to the detriment of the socialist state.

By such activities the association's authorities brought about the decision, justly adopted under martial law, to suspend the association. However, we represent the opinion that, to be able to constructively support the party in pursuit of the line of national accord, particularly under the conditions of the present bitter political and ideological struggle, the journalist community should be enabled to form a trade association.

For this reason, while seconding the proposals previously presented by various journalist circles in the country, we request you, comrade general, and the Military Council for National Salvation to examine the possibility of founding a journalist organization which, without losing anything from the rich achievements of the Association of Polish Journalists, would follow the best traditions of the progressive Polish journalism, would consistently profess the socialist development of our country, and would meet the needs of the community and public expectations. We are convinced that such an organization, with a statue of higher rank, could greatly contribute toward integrating the community and could assuage many troubles obsessing it at present.

The letter is signed by Janina Adamska, Marian Banbura, Henryk Ciski, Wieslaw Cynkier, Slawomir Darzycki, Miroslawa Ferenc, Wojciech Filipiak, Jerzy Goleba, Janusz Glowacki, Michal Galewski, Andrzej Karolczak, Jerzy Karbowiak, Malgorzata Karbowiak, Eugeniusz Kudaj, Boguslaw Kukuc, Krystyna Majda, Krzysztof Pogorzelec, Jerzy Pilichowski, Jerzy Panasewicz, Henryk Pawlak, Ryszard Poradowski, Maria Rapala, Leszek Rudnicki, Zdzislaw Strzepek, Janina Smolen, Wladyslaw Udalski, Jozef Waldan, Mieczyslaw Wojcicki and Henryk Zawira.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH Commentary

AU231528 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 16 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Andrzej Ziemski article: "The Journalists' Professional and Creative Movement"]

[Text] For some time the issue of the journalists' professional-creative movement has been an object of domestic interest among our journalists, and of foreign interest. As we know, the 13 December 1981 decree issued by the State Council suspended creative associations and unions, including the Association of Polish Journalists.

The journalist community, estimated at some 10,000 professionally active journalists, has been deprived of its representative body, all the more so since the trade unions, in which most journalists were associated, were also suspended. A number of issues that had not been under active consideration for various reasons were shelved.

The editorial boards of the press, radio and television, which have resumed their work one by one, together with the party publications and organizations, are trying to fill in the gaps, assuage the conflicts and deal with the social issues of the journalist community.

However, a number of crucial problems, which it is impossible to tackle because of their range and the need for a representation of at least a part of the journalist community, have been shelved. These problems can be tackled as promptly as possible only by a professional-creative organization of Polish journalists which bases its work on realistic evaluations of the sociopolitical situation in the country and in the community.

Another problem which may be the most important one is the large group of young journalists concentrated to a large extent in the youth editorial boards of the press, radio and television. These journalists have been neglected in social regards (the housing situation is their special problem) and with regard to their further professional training, and some of them have been to some extent affected psychologically and politically by the results of the crisis lasting for several months now.

The events abroad also argue for setting up a journalist organization, which would promptly start operating. The Polish journalist movement is not actively present in the international journalist organization, whose congress was held last fall. We have also heard that the newly set up association in Paris, called Solidarity Press Polonia, is trying to represent some interests of the Polish journalist community. French radio reported the setting up of that association on 27 February. The report suggests that the association wants to mobilize French and international public opinion in favor of the Polish journalists who have remained in France because of martial law, and in favor of the journalists in Poland.

I would not like to comment on this report because I do not know anything about the association's specific activities, but it can be assumed that the association will swim with the very political stream of the measures taken by the U.S. administration and some West European governments.

In the past few weeks the journalist community has been discussing the role of the journalist organization in the past and the shape of the future professional-creative journalist movement. This discussion was rather feeble because some editorial boards have still not resumed their work and many editorial boards are being organized in the same way as the future model of mass media is being developed.

The journalist community's discussions about the performance of the Association of Polish Journalists began actually in August 1980. In the fall of the same year the Association held an extraordinary congress, which elected new authorities and assumed a new style of work in line with the new conditions. The Association switched from its professional creative work in the previous years to political affairs.

It should be recalled here that the so-called Letter of the Five, which was signed by representatives of the association's authorities and which alleged on their behalf that the government tried to produce moods of confrontation by influencing mass media, created heated controversies and polarization in the journalist community. That letter, dated 10 August 1980, was published by the Solidarnosc weekly on 14 August.

At that time Poland was harassed by unrest, the center of Warsaw was blocked by the march organized by Masovia Solidarity, strikes continued in some voivodships, and the Solidarity leadership broke off talks with the government Committee for Trade Unions.

This atmosphere helped intensify the journalist community's differences in evaluating the current political situation, the methods of overcoming the crisis, and the nature of lurking dangers.

On 17 August a group of 49 journalists, members of the Association of Polish Journalists, protested the so-called Letter of the Five, arguing that it had not been consulted with the journalist community and warning against the dangers posed by the antisocialist forces.

The issue of the dispute was discussed during the sixth session of the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists, which adopted a resolution supporting the association's authorities by a majority of votes.

We could close this case at this point but for the fact that it sealed the growing differences of opinion within the association. Many editorial boards did not view those differences with benevolence, especially since issues of importance to journalists such as collective arguments, representation of social interests, problems of young journalists and so on were shelved.

This case and many other cases demonstrated that the enormous capital of hope that the journalist community linked to the post-August changes and to the elections of new authorities of the association was exploited mainly for political activities conducted by a group of journalists from the leadership of the association. It was noted that especially old journalists tended to dissociate themselves from active work in the association and to watch the activities of its leadership.

While high policy was the object of not always happy activities, which were not always conducted for the sake of just causes, the professional-creative issues were consistently neglected.

The fact that serious political divisions caused by manipulation, including foreign manipulation, occurred in a political association known for its democratic traditions, was a paradox. This is the place to assert that the journalist community was deceived for the second time. It was manipulated for the first time in the seventies during the propaganda of success and for the second time during those 16 months when it embraced with hope the post-August renewal. Now it is still searching for its political identity.

The journalists' social and living conditions and health situation deserve attention. The generation that joined the journalist profession in the sixties has complete social security, above all housing. [sentence as published] The seventies made a full impact on the housing situation of young journalists and on the entire community of the young Polish intelligentsia.

Today the average age of journalists is just over 50. The daily stresses of the journalist profession intensifies the difficult conditions of the accommodation of many editorial boards. However, the inadequate medical care and the modest rest facilities add still further to the bad conditions.

The paradoxical fiscal system provides unequal premiums for work. While radio and television earnings are relatively high, the earnings in the press, especially the youth press, are less and less than the national average. These are only some issues that await solution. The issue of the prolonged bargaining about a collective agreement is urgent. After all, it has been discussed for over 2 years....

The decisions made by the leadership of the party and government with regard to the journalists' community have created a qualitatively new situation. It concerns above all changes in the model of propaganda and the press, which result from martial law and from the development of a new style of party work in creative communities, including the journalist community. The point is to strengthen the role of party management of mass media.

Changes are being made in editorial boards to make them more efficient, and some publications have been combined, some have been eliminated and new ones have been set up. Some small number of journalists will be transferred to new editorial boards as a result of their political attitudes and expert skills.

Does the journalist community need a professional-creative organization? My only answer is yes! We need such an organization as soon as possible. The present discussions about the shape of the journalist movement stress strongly the proposals for a new organization set up, as a result of grassroots initiatives, on the basis of the best experience produced by journalist work, including the work of the Association of Polish Journalists. Such an organization should meet a number of requirements resulting from the experience of the journalist community and from its service role vis-a-vis the people and the socialist state.

I would include among the most important elements of such an organization's program the following:

-- To represent the journalist community's interests vis-a-vis the state authorities and in the international arena;

-- To fight for the social credibility of mass media and to cooperate in this regard with the party and the political parties;

-- To conduct the social and welfare activities for the journalist community and to struggle for its basic interests in this regards;

-- To conduct training activities, to improve professional activities and to provide for special training of young journalists.

Such an organization should create conditions for discussions about all problems of sociopolitical life, make possible exchanges of views on functioning of public institutions, and launch initiatives concerning the development of social and economic sciences and of research into social moods and public opinion.

Because of our society's age and a high ratio of young people among workers, this organization should cooperate with the young people's movement in launching a number of actions to develop young people's political, historical and economic knowledge.

I think that the organization should aim at an ideal journalist who is a social activist fighting for the people and their affairs.

The issue of party management of propaganda and of the relationship between the journalists movement and the party acquires a special significance. I think that the new form of the journalist community's professional-creative movement should be based on the principles of independence, self-management and the democratic forms of work.

It should link its activities to the party's programmatic line, mainly with the help of the journalist who are party members. The party should avoid day-to-day management of the journalist movement, which should have full organizational independence.

The journalist movement should be able to have its say on the crucial issues of the journalist community and on its life and work.

The register of issues is no doubt more extensive -- as extensive as the journalists' hopes for their own representation are. It seems that wider exchanges of views on this subject are necessary.

The model of our movement will develop in practice at the level of the editorial board and of the state. All our people will be interested in the results of our discussion, for much depends on our work, credibility and social initiatives. The press, radio and television should be open to this discussion. We welcome it in SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES TU'S AT LODZ COTTON ENTERPRISE

LD232344 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP) -- Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, met on 23 March with the worker aktiv of the Lodz Julian Marchlewski cotton enterprise.

Describing the changes in Poland since 1980 and stressing the positive and firm nature of many of them, M. Rakowski also noted those aspects of the activity of the leaders of the Solidarity trade union which led to a dismantling of the economy and the socialist state. If such activity had not been halted in time by the introduction of martial law, it would have brought in its wake an active confrontation and bloodshed. And this, by the way, has been understood by the people, the majority of whom accepted the martial law announcement as a necessary evil. There was no other way out of the situation which had arisen toward the end of last year.

Dealing with current major tasks and the difficult conditions in getting the country out of the crisis, M. Rakowski devoted much attention to problems of the future of the trade unions. They should be, in his view, trade unions independent of the administration, with the right to express their opinion on all state actions concerning the basic interests of working people; however, trade unions cannot play the role of a political party, or consider themselves to have the right to dictate political decisions to the state central bodies. The workers themselves will decide the future structure of the trade unions; the discussion on this theme has only started. M. Rakowski noted that the problem of the future of the trade unions is one of the most important and urgent political problems in the country.

PZPR'S SIWAK DISCUSSES TU'S WITH PARTY ACTIVISTS

LD232100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Politburo member Albin Siwak has met in Warsaw a group of party activists from construction enterprises and housing cooperatives from several voivodships to discuss the framework of trade unions. During the meeting, which lasted several hours, the construction workers spoke with concern and involvement about the problems of the trade union movement and debated its scope of activity.

MESSNER RELINQUISHES POST OF ACADEMY RECTOR

LD232102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Today there was a ceremonious and extended session of the senate of the Katowice Economic Academy. Prof Zbigniew Messner, former rector of this establishment of higher learning, who has assumed the responsibilities of the first secretary of the Voivodship PZPR Committee in Katowice passed on the insignia of the authority of rector to his successor, Prof Dr Jerzy Rokita.

The academy senate addressed a letter of thanks to Professor Messner for having held the position of rector of the academy since 1975. Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education and technology, who was present at the ceremony, presented Zbigniew Messner with a ministerial award of first class. Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski, Katowice voivoda, also attended the senate session.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES PZPR LECTURERS 17 MARCH

AU231026 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Marian Orzechowski, Central Committee secretary, at the 17 March meeting of PZPR Central Committee lecturers, place not given]

[Text] Opening the conference, M. Orzechowski stressed that the discussion about to take place constitutes an important element in the party's rebirth process, in regaining its political identity and in establishing party criteria. People here are aware of all the deficiencies which weaken the party, but also of the practical experience which prevented the party from collapsing during the very difficult period shortly before the introduction of martial law. For despite its internal weaknesses, the concentrated attacks against it by enemies of socialism and the burden of the past decade, the party has not given in and has not fallen apart, but has remained in existence, supported by social-ideological and political strength. It has not lost its place in the life of the nation. Proof of this are the resolutions of the fourth and sixth Central Committee plenums, and the general conviction among party members of the need to apply extraordinary measures for the defense of socialism in Poland.

The idea for working out an essential ideological program document was formed in the party immediately after the introduction of martial law. The idea was spurred on by the necessity for the party to adapt itself to the new political situation on the basis of the resolutions made at the ninth extraordinary party congress. The fact that the declaration's name recalls the program document of the Polish Workers Party is testimony to the party's return to its sources, and that its reference to the most fundamental links between the universal principles of socialist construction and specific national traditions is justified.

The draft of the declaration confirms once again that the line worked out at the ninth congress is justified under the new conditions, and it dispels the doubts martial law could have raised in this issue. Nevertheless, this line demands that the experience gained during the post-congress period be taken into consideration. In this sense, the declaration should be a link between the resolutions of the congress and the party's program for the future, whose preparation was recommended by the congress itself. This is all the more important, since the opponents of socialism were in a certain sense successful in weakening not only the community's but even the party's comprehension of the idea behind the congress. So here we are concerned that the declaration should be the sum total of the resolutions of the congress, enriched with the suggestions made after the congress.

The draft declaration, and later, after having been discussed, the declaration itself, is addressed to every party member who today feels a renewed desire to come to terms with the complicated aspects of today's ideological, political and ethical reality. The discussion on the draft of this document should help every comrade find an answer to the basic question: Does he accept the party's principles of action and aims, and does he want and feel able to take an active part in implementing them and in uniting fellow citizens to their cause?

The Central Committee places the draft declaration before the party for general discussion in the conviction that this very experienced and seasoned party will exchange views and opinions sincerely and boldly on the subject of itself and the country for which it has held and will hold responsibility. For only then can the final text of the declaration become the party's real property, the expression of its aims and its credentials vis-a-vis society.

During the final part of the conference, M. Orzechowski answered questions from lecturers.

PAX CHAIRMAN, USSR AMITY GROUP OFFICIALS MEET

LD240002 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP) -- SLOWO POWSZECHNE reports that a meeting was held in Warsaw to discuss the work of a center for the study of the development of cooperation with the socialist countries. Taking part in the session, which was chaired by member of the board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Adolf Gozdaw-Reut, were Zenon Komender, chairman of the board of the Catholic society Pax, as well as members of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society associated with Pax, members of the Catholic society aktiv and journalists attached to Pax.

The basis of the discussion was a speech by Zenon Komender on cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR.

One of those particularly important tasks today is improving our allies knowledge of the complex situation in Poland and deepening knowledge about the USSR and the countries of the socialist community in Poland. Z. Komender shed light on this subject against the broad background of relations between Poland and the socialist countries and pointed out that these relations are one of the important factors that determine Poland's place in the modern world.

It is very important that Poland not lose any of the elements that it contributes to the socialist community.

An important task of the center is to popularize the 60-year journey of the federal statehood of the Soviet Union. A second direction of the center's work should be the creation of a favorable atmosphere for personal contacts between the people of Poland and the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In summing up the discussion, Z. Komender stressed that it was stated in one of the fundamental theses of the Polish school of patriotic thinking: The stronger Poland is, the better it is for the USSR; the stronger the USSR, the better for Poland.

ZBOWID APPEAL SUPPORTS MARTIAL LAW, PEACE

LD232152 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP) -- Poland's Union of Former War Veterans (ZBOWID) and the Council for the Protection of Monuments to Struggle and Martyrdom have issued an appeal to the Polish nation and the world which says, among other things:

"The most precious heritage of our history is the lesson about the supreme value which has always been and unchangeably is today the agreement and unanimity of the Poles on the key issues of the motherland which decide about the fate of the nation."

"We express our full and active support for the programme of saving the motherland as presented to the nation by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski."

"We are aware of the fact that the introduction of martial law saved our countries from decomposition and salvaged the fundamental principles of the socialist renewal and the idea of national accord. It also was a step towards saving the world peace."

"We war veterans who know the price of war, want to live in peace and that is why we firmly protest against the political blackmail and attempts of interference in Poland's internal affairs made by the Government of the United States of America and some NATO states."

We are solving and will solve ourselves our Polish internal affairs, with the moral and economic assistance of our friends -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

"We appeal to the peoples of Europe, to the peoples of the whole world, to support the programme of struggle of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries for detente and peace."

OBODOWSKI ON NEED TO REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON WEST

LD231612 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar, (PAP) -- In an interview for TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA, the Katowice party newspaper, Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the government's Economic Committee said that "objectively, we have almost all factors to regain balance. We have a well-educated and trained for jobs society. We have considerable economic resources. We have big and fairly modern production potential. On the other hand, we are burdened with huge debts, we have accumulating difficulties in securing necessary supplies from Western markets.

In the 1970's we let ourselves get manouvered into a situation which results in considerable dependence of Polish industry on Western component supplies and Western technology. The restructuring of the economy, its reorientation to producing what is profitable, increasing its self-sufficiency and closer ties with our partners from the CMEA requires much organizational and research effort, requires time as well. The conditions are following: incentives for work, and at the same time much faster, efficient activity of our research potential basis aimed at switching to Polish technology and technology employed in the CMEA countries...though slowly but still this year we should start our advancement."

According to Deputy Prime Minster Obodowski, most important for Poland forms of cooperation with the USSR and other CMEA countries are following:

-Direct cooperation between enterprises,

-Processing of raw materials and materials for re-export to the supplier country

-Joint investments both in Poland - particularly including joint completion of projects which Poland had to mothball because of the need to limit the programme of investing - and in the USSR,

-Supplies of foreign parts and components to Poland necessary for effecting important exports to the USSR, referring for instance to ships.

"Those actions taken jointly with socialist countries and particularly the Soviet Union should facilitate and accelerate the process of reconstruction of our economy. We shall also limit our dependence on Western countries, some of which - as it proved - want to change economic and financial relations into a weapon of political struggle", the chairman of the government's Economic Committee concluded.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES CIVIL SERVICE REVIEW

LD232110 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 23 Mar 82

["Review of Personnel in State Administration" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP) -- "The current review of personnel is closely linked with a package of government undertakings aimed at comprehensive regulation of the role, rank and professional position of the civil servant. The review is expected to strengthen the position of honest and clever workers, give young people full chance and, at the same time, eliminate persons without proper qualifications," Deputy Minister for Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, Jan Jablonski, has told a PAP reporter.

Such factors as ideological, political and moral posture, professional qualifications and mental predisposition for the tasks involved, organisational and managerial skills, the ability to cooperate with other persons, social adjustment, as well as the ability to react promptly and take the proper decision, are being taken into consideration during the current personnel review.

Its results will form the basis for personnel decisions, especially concerning promotions. Moreover, the review will also supply the necessary premises for offering appointments to workers on the basis of the projected law setting out the rights and duties of the civil servant.

Minister Jablonski said next that it was necessary to dispel suspicion that the civil servant's work might enable him to get rich. This is why before gaining appointment civil servants will be required to make statements concerning their personal assets. It would be wrong to level accusations or deny employment to a person who detailed in his statement assets legally acquired, such as through inheritance, for that matter.

[Words indistinct] is, the functioning of the entire administration is viewed through the prism of the individual civil servant. This is why for the whole public service to gain good marks it is necessary, beside sorting out various organisational and personnel matters, to focus attention on the performance and conduct of the individual worker. The "ethical code" has been conceived with this object in mind. The document will set out clearly and unequivocally a set of rules binding on the civil servant. We used to speak of the honour surrounding such professions as the doctor, the teacher, and the lawyer. Let us also begin to talk about the dignity and honour of the civil servant profession, said Minister Hablonski.

ARMY GENERAL DESCRIBES AGRICULTURAL CONTROL PLAN

LD232120 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Commentary by Lt Gen Wladyslaw Mroz, chief of the Armed Forces Inspectorate]

[Text] Spring is already with us, according to the calendar. If the atmospheric conditions are good, field work will soon be getting under way. In our situation, if this work is carried out well and if at the same time every -- even the tiniest -- bit of land is exploited in the best possible way then this will be of particular importance. Last winter much was said and written on this subject. Much effort was also put into the material, technical and organizational preparation of spring work. What is the real state of this preparation? An answer to this question will be furnished by the control operation code-named Spring-82 which is being carried out on the instructions of the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. This operation began today and will last until the end of the week. There has never been such a wide-ranging control operation in our agriculture. The operation will encompass about 1,700 parishes in all voivodships. Under the leadership of plenipotentiaries of the committee for defense of the country this operation will be carried out by local operational groups, supplemented with military specialists from the technical and quartermaster's apparatus, and with experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Economy. Didactic-scientific employees from agricultural colleges will also be taking part.

This control operation is of a comprehensive nature and encompasses: the way in which it is planned to use all arable land; how honestly and rationally seeds, fertilizers, crop protection agents, spare parts and so on are distributed; the technical state, and above all the readiness, of tractors and of agricultural machinery and equipment which is to be used; the previous grain crops purchases and also the plans for this year's harvest; the fish economy in ponds and lakes; the activities of parish agricultural services and other economic issues.

I would also like to say that the following will also be subjected to inspection: parish peasants' self-aid cooperatives, state machinery centers, state agricultural and fish farms, agricultural circle cooperatives, agricultural production cooperatives and selected private farms.

It is the army's ambition that this control operation should be, as always, an objective and just, thorough and fundamental operation; that it should be carried out efficiently, and that it should merit the tag exemplary.

These are the tasks which have been set. Thus, we wish that those who are subjected to inspection will achieve the best possible results. These results, after being analyzed altogether in detail, will be published.

KATOWICE WORKER SENTENCED FOR MISSING WORK

LD231646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The Wroclaw Silesian Military District Court held an itinerant session in Katowice. It pronounced its verdict on the case of (Ryszard Godziek). The accusation against him was that while serving in a militarized unit at the Katowice mining enterprise, he acted with the aim of permanently evading this service by failing to report to this unit from 16 January to 22 February. The court decided that he was guilty of committing the alleged action and summarily sentenced him to 3 years deprivation of freedom and additionally to 2 years deprivation of civil rights and to public announcement of the content of the verdict. The sentence is not subject to appeal.

CONTINUING TRIAL OF KPN'S MOCZULSKI REPORTED

LD232050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] In the continuing trial of members of the leadership of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] held at the Warsaw Military District Court, the final part of the statement made by Leszek Moczulski during his trial at the Warsaw Voivodship Court was read. Next, Leszek Moczulski began to provide additional explanations. Observers participating in the trial are struck by the nonchalant manner of the accused in the court room. It is also noticeable that in the explanations which were read repeatedly stated that KPN is neither a union [zwiazek] nor an illegal organization, but according to Moczulski, a legal party. It is also necessary to point out that Leszek Moczulski frequently took advantage of the law to remain silent to prosecution questions.

PAP ON SENTENCES HANDED DOWN BY MILITARY COURTS

LD232236 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP) -- The Szczecin Garrison Military Court examined the case of 22-year-old Arkadiusz Hinke, a miner, and 19-year-old Jozsef Bentke, a schoolboy, both from Raciborz, who are accused of jointly attempting to divert a LOT aircraft. Their plans were thwarted even before they entered the aircraft. At the airport security checkpoint explosives, a detonating device, a map and a compass were found on them. A. Hinke was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, and J. Bentke to 3 years. [passage indistinct]

The Silesian Military District Court in Wroclaw, at a hearing held in Katowice, concluded the trial of R. Godzek, accused of being absent from duty from 16 January-22 February while serving in a militarized mining enterprise in Katowice. On the basis of martial law regulations, the court sentenced R. Godzek to 3 years' imprisonment and deprived him of his civil rights for 2 years.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS MARTIAL LAW, OFFENSES

AU231647 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Mar 82 p 5

['SF' report: "Communique From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] Last week, military prosecutors commenced summary proceedings against over 100 civilians who had been arrested. Their offenses comprise those defined in the martial law decree and also criminal offenses which currently come under the jurisdiction of military judicial bodies.

Indictments against 103 persons were referred to military courts for examination under summary jurisdiction. At the same time, military courts sentenced 43 persons during this period, acquitted 2 and dismissed the case of 1.

The way martial law regulations have been applied up to now, the penal policy of the military courts has not always conformed to the appraisals of the Military Prosecutor's Office. This quite often led to appeals by military prosecutors of sentences passed by the courts.

During the period between the introduction of martial law and 10 March, the chief military prosecutor appealed 13 sentences encompassing 17 persons under special proceedings, whereas in cases where the military courts had waived summary jurisdiction, the prosecutor appealed the sentences of 130 persons, to the disadvantage of the accused. The Military Chamber of the Supreme Court agreed with prosecutor's appeals of the sentences of 67.6 percent of persons to whom special appeals applied, and the appeals of those of 54.8 percent of persons to whom normal appeals applied because they had not been tried under summary jurisdiction. This means that the Military Chamber of the Supreme Court did not agree with the sentences passed by lower military courts.

Among the new cases are the following:

The case involving the murder of senior Sergeant Z. Karos, an officer of the Citizens' Militia, which is being investigated with particular vigor and has involved nine suspects up to now. Some of them are suspected of having belonged to an armed criminal union they called the "armed forces of Poland's underground" and of twice having attacked soldiers and stolen weapons as well as of killing the above-mentioned militiaman. Others are suspected of having illegally possessed and hidden the weapons and of not having fulfilled their duty to report the murder, which they knew about, to the security bodies. These suspects are pupils of professional and secondary schools, a student, a priest and a factory employee. None of them had ever belonged to any social or political organization before.

The case against Janusz Siarkowski, who is unemployed and suspected of having founded and led the illegal organization called "Neofascists" in Walbrzych, whose activity involved tearing down posters and notices which had been put up by the authorities, writing hostile slogans in public places and distributing handouts opposing the system of the Polish People's Republic;

The case against Tomasz Sokolewicz, a pupil at a Warsaw high school, suspected of having belonged to an illegal union whose aim was to breach the prevailing legal order by defacing monuments and delivering illegal publications;

The case against Edward Rewinski, an employee at the "Miechowice" coalmine, and Andrzej Bachorz, an employee of the trades cooperative in Bytom, who are suspected of not having renounced their activity in the suspended Solidarity in January and February of this year, but instead continued it by issuing an illegal publication entitled "Information Bulletin," in which they printed articles containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances. Teresa Chlebik, a teacher from Bytom, and Jozef Galaka, an employee of the building plant in Bytom, who delivered this publication, are also involved.

The case against Andrzej Szulcow, an employee at the "Knurow" coal mine, suspected of having, while on duty at a militarized plant, shirked his duty and of being absent without leave from his unit between 13 February and 8 March, thereby intending to avoid his duty for good.

Last week, military courts sentenced the following persons, among others:

Boguslaw Rejmet was sentenced by the Silesian Military District Court to deprivation of freedom and loss of civic rights for 6 years for distributing leaflets in a penal institution containing false information aimed at causing disturbances in this institution.

Julian Grochowski was sentenced by the Warsaw Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and 6 months and loss of civic rights for 3 years; and Wieslaw and Ewa Szwed were each sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years. Grochowski is accused of preparing and, together with the others, distributing posters, notices and handouts in public places in Augustow containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances and debasing the executive bodies of state and the Polish Army;

Jozef Gacon, a farmer, was sentenced by the Warsaw Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and 6 months and loss of civic rights for 2 years for illegally possessing a hunter's rifle and ammunition;

Witold Oniszczuk, a freight train conductor at the Bialystok railroad station, was sentenced by the Bialystok Military Garrison Court in to deprivation of freedom for 1 year, conditionally suspended for 3 years, plus a fine of 7,000 zlotys, for not reporting to work between 10 and 14 January and refusing in this way to perform his duties while undergoing service at a militarized unit. At the same time, the court put him on probation and ordered him to refrain from overconsuming alcohol and to avoid places where alcohol is served;

Waldemar Wlosik, an employee of the Polish State Railways in Wroclaw-Brochow, was sentenced by the Silesian Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 1 year, conditionally suspended for 3 years, plus a fine of 3,500 zlotys, for turning up for work as a signalman in a drunken state which rendered him unfit to perform his duties.

The last two of the above cases show that the military investigation and judicial bodies are bringing to justice persons who have failed to carry out their responsibilities while undergoing service at militarized plants and factories. There are considerably more such cases. It is enough to say that from the moment certain sectors of the economy and communications were militarized, military prosecutors have investigated 80 persons suspected of having shirked their responsibilities while undergoing service at these plants, 63 persons suspected of having refused to carry out or not carrying out their instructions and 72 persons who were too drunk to perform their duties. In accordance with the legal order in force, persons at militarized units and plants are treated exactly the same way as soldiers on active duty as regards the performance of their duties.

Military prosecutors are continuing preventive activity and continue to publicize the prevailing legal order. In particular, the chief military prosecutor has recently held several meetings with party aktivs in towns and rural parishes in the Nowy Sacz Voivodship during which he discussed the legal problems connected with the introduction of martial law.

DISCOVERY OF NEW LIGNITE DEPOSITS REPORTED

LD232146 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP) -- As a result of many years geological prospecting carried out in the vicinity of Trzcianka (Pila Voivodship) it has been recently established that the area is rich in lignite of a variety particular suitable for energy production.

So far deposits stretching over an area of 3.5 thousand hectares have been documented. Lignite lies here below a 25-30 metre thick layer of soil. Some 227 million tonnes can be extracted profitably according to current geological estimates.

This means an annual production of some 4-5 million tonnes which would be enough to fuel a 450 megawatt local power station capable of meeting energy requirements of the Pila Voivodship and adjoining regions. The mining and power generating complex could give employment to some 4,000 people. The new deposit is now the subject of detailed technical and economic analyses.

WIEJACZ DISCUSSES CSCE ADJOURNMENT IN ARMY DAILY

LD231256 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz, chairman of the Polish delegation to the Madrid meeting, spoke to the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on the course and outcome of the meeting.

Below are excerpts from the interview:

"The Madrid meeting was a very difficult gatherings. Our delegation's task was to counterpose attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of our country and to defend the meeting from being broken off. I think that both tasks have been fulfilled to the maximum extent the current international situation allows."

"Together with our allies we have prevented the meeting from being turned into some sort of a 'special session' devoted to Poland. The last part of the Madrid negotiations saw a much calmer and a more constructive exchange of viewpoints, and, although it did not result in an unequivocally positive outcome of the meeting, can be taken as a good augury for the future. At any rate, a chance still exists for a positive result of the meeting and continuation of the CSCE process in which most of the CSCE participant-states are interested. Adjournment of the debate is a normal procedure frequently implemented in the past. It was agreed on at the proper time and in a manner which justifies cautious optimism."

"Among the positive sides of the meeting I would count the fact that the breakup of the meeting and severance of the CSCE process was prevented and a businesslike exchange of views was resumed to some degree before adjournment of the meeting was declared. Also important was a distinct evolution of posture of many Western states which, although under U.S. pressure they did raise various aspects concerning internal affairs of Poland and other socialist states, like the socialist states they nevertheless favoured the idea that the meeting should proceed with substantive work."

"The statements delivered by the Polish delegation and the numerous meetings held with world press representatives made it possible to dispel many doubts held in the West concerning the development of the situation in Poland. It must be said, however, that although the United States and the NATO countries have not succeeded in breaking off or distorting the CSCE process their posture, nevertheless, did wreak specific damage. First of all, the final document was not approved, which was fully feasible, and a confrontational posture adopted by certain Western delegations led to polemics harmful to substantive progress."

TV REPORTS ON KOCIOLEK-LED DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD232026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, headed by committee first secretary Stanislaw Kociolek, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Moscow Committee.

Today the Polish guests visited a well-known Moscow plant which produces automated conveyor belts. The plant is named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR. The delegation familiarized itself with the production activities of the plant, with the forms of party and union work and with the activities of the Komsomol organization.

In the afternoon Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Commitee, received the Kociolek-led delegation. During the meeting the participants exchanged reports concerning activities of the CPSU Moscow organization regarding the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the current problems in the work of the PZPR Warsaw Committee. Kazimierz Olszewski, Polish ambassador to Moscow, participated in the meeting.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY OFFICIALS MEET

LD232150 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of chairmen of parish boards of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held in the soceity's Warsaw headquarters. Activists of the society from over 100 parishes arrived in Warsaw to discuss the current conditions for effective work in rural areas and in order to define the tasks for parish boards. Representatives of youth organizations as well as representatives of agricultural cooperatives participated in the session. Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, was present at the meeting.

Mieczslaw Marzec, depty chairman of the Rural Commission of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet society, said in his introductory speech: We have not had and we still do not have any aspirations to influence -- and this is particularly important in a rural environment -- the system of ideological or religous convictions. We want to promote in our community the creation of an atmosphere for reflection on the need for permanent friendship of the two neighboring nations, a reflection which would be free from schematism, simplifications or even false impressions.

During the discussion it was emphasized that the period between August 1980 and December 1981 created profound divisions within the rural community. It is necessary to combat the crisis of awareness, especially as far as young people are concerned. Parish boards can achieve effectiveness of their efforts only with the participation of the representatives of all socioprofessional groups which enjoy respect in the eyes of the rural community.

TV NOTES APPOINTMENT OF RFE SECTION CHIEF

LD232206 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2045 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] PAP has learned that as of 1 April Zdzislaw Najder will become chief of the Polish section of Radio Free Europe. He is a former editor of TWORCZOSC monthly and an activist of the antisocialist group "Polish Independence Alliance" [Polskie Porozumienie Niepodlegloscciowe].

He has been staying in Great Britain since 1981. He maintained close contacts with American centers in Warsaw, and with Paris KULTURA for whom he supplied hostile material about Poland.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH SCORNS CONCEPT OF FINDLANDIZATION

PM221501 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 5-7 Mar 82 p 4

[Waldemar Mickiewicz article: "Finnish Remedy for...Polish Complaints"]

[Text] The idea of "Findlandizing Poland" is among the most genrally known of the few concepts which the political opposition managed to formulate completely. It postulates the adoption by our country of a sociopolitical system and a system of international relations similar to those which prevail in Finland. This would mean for Poland, among other things, military and political neutrality instead of its present commitment. It would involve withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact and a reduction in both expenditure on armaments and the strength of our armed forces. All this relates to the international sphere.

In the domestic sphere it would mean the "free play of political forces" according to the Finnish model or, to put it in another way, "political pluralism."

As far as the economic sphere is concerned, the Polish economy would be completely based on the play of "economic machanisms." It would be a preferential economy which would not restrict any form of ownership. A "Finlandized Poland's" international economic relations would be determined not by the state's monopoly position and its economic policy but by the profitability of production and trade.

Finland's existence, its "Japan-style" economic development, the social progress achieved in Finland, that small country's high standing in the international sphere, its friendship with the USSR and, at the same time, its comprehensive and full cooperation with the West have been presented as decisive and final arguments indicative of that "concepts's" realistic nature.

The example of Finland is supposed to either demonstrate or resolve the following quandary: To what extent can a system like the Finnish system ensure for a country security and an appropriate place in the international sphere? Neither the army nor military alliances but, in fact, Poland's "Finlandization" is deemed sufficient to guarantee the state's sovereign existence and our country's territorial integrity. The thought process involved goes as follows: If this has ensured 37 years of security and development for Finland, why should it not do the same for Poland? In other words, since the Finnish remedy has proved very effective in the case of the Finns, it surely must be just as effective in the case of Polish complaints.

Let us now consider more closely the differences between the two patients.

First, Finland's "Finlandization" took place at the end of World War II. That is, when, on the one hand, the postwar order was emerging in Europe and, on the other hand, the world's attention and political and military activities were mainly centered on a moribund Hitlerite Germany and the road leading to Berlin. Finland lay off the main strategic salient, unlike, let us say, France, Germany and Poland.

Second, during the 37 years which have elapsed since the war neither Poland nor Finland has remained motionless. Today we ourselves look at international relations differently and others look at our country differently than is the case with Finland.

Third, fourth, and fifth: Finland has 4.5 million inhabitants whereas Poland has 36 million;

Whereas forests represent the main resource of the land of a thousand lakes, our soil contains nearly all the possible minerals -- nearly the entire Mendeleyev table -- including raw materials of direct strategic importance;

Even though Poland and Finland have the same neighbor and quite similar conditions on their eastern borders, the situation on their western borders is completely different. Poland borders indirectly on bouregois Germany and the entire NATO military bloc. This means that, unlike the Finns, we are not "caressed" by the Baltic's friendly waves. Territorial claims reach us from the West involving as much as one-third of our territory and nearly 50 percent of our production potential.

These are "small" differences, are they not?

Any belated attempt by Poland to become "Finlandized" would be tantamount to assuming the role of a petty state unprotected from any territorial claims and to introducing decisive changes in the defensive system of all countries bordering on our own. Such a move would not be "neutral" because it would make other countries feel threatened and weaken a considerable proportion of, if not all, the Warsaw Pact states' present defensive arrangements.

In the sphere of facts and realities, such a "neutrality" would injure the interest of other countries. Obviously the interests of the USSR would be least injured because the Soviet Union has no rival worthy of its potential in central Europe.

Even now, when we have our own armed forces and solid political and military alliances, attempts are being made by the West to impose on us certain brands of domestic policy. But what would happen if an uncontrolled crisis were to find us without armed forces? Would Poland not be set against the socialist countries? Would Poland not be rendered defenseless in the face of German revanchism and militarism?

Whenever I wonder who could have thought of the Finnish remedy for our complaints I reach the conclusion that it could not have been a Polish politician. Let us imagine, for instance, that a political organization emerges in the FRG which promotes the concept of the FRG's "Finlandization" and suggests the Bundeswehr's liquidation and the FRG's withdrawal from NATO: Let us imagine that such an organization seeks to gain power even at the cost of destroying the economy.

Such an organization would be worth any amount of money and many divisions to Poland. And what would be its value to Poland's security if it were to implant forever in bourgeois Germany's way of thinking the desire for "Finlandization"?

Let us imagine F.J. Strauss becoming "neutral" and advocating peace. Let us imagine him swelling with love and tolerance toward Poland and the GDR, proclaiming our right to our western and northern lands and personally repudiating 1,000 years of the German "Drang Nach Osten."

After all, the FRG can also become "Finlandized" can it not? After all, it has powerful friends -- France with its independent nuclear deterrent and a friendly Great Britain which has always supported the Germans. Not to mention America, that greatest friend of bourgeois Germany.

Unfortunately, the Germans refuse to become "Finlandized" even though many of them heartily recommend that device to the Poles for their happiness and security.

I believe that no Polish politician has devised the concept for "Finlandizing" Poland. But it is regrettable that many of us keep mentioning it. As if some other path that is not exclusively Polish could lead our country to its own future. As if "Poland's Polandization" were not the right way out and were not the only concept consistent with Poland's raison d'etat.

History and politics have remained state and national history and politics. They are class rather than suprastate and supranational history and politics. The Finns fully realized this and, so, they "Finlandized themselves." This was a remedy for their own complaints, no one else's.

Personally, I will wait until Germany becomes "Finlandized" before I begin to support the concept of Poland's "Finlandization." But as long as this does not occur in Germany I will remain a supporter of "Polandization."

PAPER ON WEST'S 'CROCODILE TEARS' FOR SOLIDARITY

LD232130 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP) -- "Yesterday's protectors and today's defenders of Solidarnosc in the West incited in the past and are still inciting to political use that organization's activity. This thesis, however, is deeply contrary to officially and programmatically declared for home use divorce of Western syndicalism from politics", wrote TRYBUNA LUDU journalist Ignacy Krasicki in a commentary headlined "The West and Solidarnosc' Two Faces of Foreign Protectors."

The TRYBUNA LUDU journalist particularly sharply condemns "the example of AFL-CIO, one of Solidarnosc's main protectors in the West. The example proves best -- the paper writes -- how double-faced are the leading circles of the capitalist world which today so spectacularly and hypocritically are shedding crocodile tears on Solidarnosc's fate."

Referring to the strike of the U.S. air traffic controllers on last August 3, TRYBUNA LUDU writes that AFL-CIO leader Kirkland, "who was able to demagogically incite Polish workers several times to strikes and dismantling their state, was not able and did not want to effectively come out against his own capitalist authorities when they imposed a ruthless confrontation on the P.A.T.C.O. [Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization] members."

"At last year's British trade union congress which so loudly encouraged Solidarnosc leaders to purely political and extremist anti-government speeches in Poland the principle of 'apoltiicau' nature of British syndicates was eagerly recalled but for domestic use only", TRYBUNA LUDU observed.

"Also in Spain and Italy the same union activists who praised Solidarnosc for purely political reasons, fiercely attacked the union left in their countries for its 'pro-communist' sympathies and connections", the paper added.

The article also criticises French unions 'force ouvriere' and C.F.D.T. [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] for the fact that "leaders of those centres enthusiastically approved the strike anarchy in Poland showering Solidarnosc extremists with praise for the fact that they did not consent to the government's draft law on trade unions and did not acknowledge any attempt to give a legislative frame to the right to strike in Poland", TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

PARIS PAPER ON JARUZELKSI TRIPS ABROAD

PM231457 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20-21 Mar 82 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Jaruzelski's Three Objectives"]

[Text] Warsaw -- I have learned from an informed source that General Jaruzelski will make an official visit to East Berlin before the end of the month. That visit will be the second visit to a socialist country since 13 September [possibly misprint for December] since it follows the recent visit to Moscow. Next month the country's leader will visit Czechoslovakia.

According to a prominent figure close to the general, that visit to East Berlin is particularly important since, following the Moscow talks there is some anxiety in Polish leadership circles regarding the possible medium-term development of the Kremlin's German policy. Once again the greatly feared ghost of Rapallo [reference to German-Soviet treaty signed at Poland's expense in 1922] has started to haunt people's minds in Warsaw. The Poles are still fundamentally hostile to any prospect of German reunification. "Therefore we intend to maintain the closest possible relations with the GDR, thus helping to integrate it as completely as possible into the Warsaw Pact," my interlocutor stated, pointing out that General Jaruzelski was still talking about the need to respect both the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, in other words Europe's division into sphere of influence but also, in practical terms, the partition of Germany. He added that in this vital question France and Poland have the same interests and that "it is therefore important to make every effort to improve relations between the two countries, which are not at their lowest ebb."

Returning to the visit to Moscow, that top-ranking figure again asserted that it was excellent, although they had hoped for a little more from the Soviet Union on the economic plane. Gneral Jaruzelski, he stated forcefully, only made one political promise for his party: "That there will be no return to the situation prevailing in the second half of 1981," in other words ruling out not a return to a period of liberalism and democratization but a return to a period of anarchy and chaos. In my interlocutor's view the main thing is that the Soviets have given their approval to the line taken by the ninth congress in July 1981, as the communique stipulates. "It is an extraordinary event because it means that for the first time the Kremlin is formally approving the policy of reforms, especially economic reforms, the democratization of the party, trade union pluralism, cooperation with the church and so forth."

A Few Problems

However, my interlocutor admitted, there were a few obvious problems during the Moscow visit. The Military Council of National Salvation is only mentioned once at the end of the communique, which states that its formation was approved by "Soviet society" -- an unusual expression which avoids mentioning Soviet party or Politburo support for it. Similarly the official Polish and Soviet programs for the visit, and the accounts given by the Polish PAP agency and TASS differed considerably: All the military ranks cited by the Polish side were absent from the Soviet versions. In addition the Poles mentioned the presence in the delegation of General Janiszewski, "member of the Military Council of National Salvation and head of the Council of Ministers," but his name was, strangely enough, omitted by the Soviets.

At the end of our interview the prominent figure close to General Jaruzelski presented the leadership team's three priority objectives to me as follows: first -- the vital precondition for any improvement -- to eliminate the "hardliners" not only from the party leadership but especially from the regional apparatus; second to improve the economic situation by introducing reforms; and finally "to regain our international credibility both in the East and the West, by making everybody realize that we are and remain a socialist country but one which is taking the path of reforms."

Of course that is a viewpoint presented by circles close to the government. It would have much more credibility if, for instance, at the same time efforts were not being made, using quasi-Stalinist methods, to eliminate the Association of Polish Journalists' chaired by the liberal Stefan Bratkowski. Nonetheless, with these reservations, that viewpoint deserves to be known.

REACTION TO JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION DISSOLUTION

LD221928 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 22 Mar 82

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Text] Two days ago the Polish authorities announced that the country's journalists association had been dissolved and a new one formed. The journalists association was forbidden, as were most other associations, form engaging in any activities when the state of martial law was introduced. The fact that the authorities have now dissolved the association shows how they view future trade unions. Here is our Warsaw correspondent, Mika Larsson:

[Begin recording] When history is written one day; Saturday, 20 March will be one of the milestones, for it was then that the first step was taken toward the new model of trade unions that today's rulers intend to create -- trade unions in name only. It was with great bitterness that one of the eminent journalists in Poland made this comment to me when we met over the weekend. On Saturday morning he heard on the radio that the journalists association had been dissolved. On Saturday evening the television reported that a new union had already been formed and its leaders appointed.

This is an important step. The journalists association is the first trade organization to be simply dissolved following the takeover of power by the military and replaced by a ready-made new organization, formed on orders from above and without the knowledge of the broad sections of the membership. And as something of a confirmation of the fact that the political leaders now think that everything has returned to normal is the fact that the road block has now been removed from the intersection leading to the journalists' association building.

Anxiety is now great, above all among young journalists, over what is going to happen to those who do not want to join the new union formed on orders from above, the union whose temporary leadership has an overwhelmingly strong representation of employees of the communist party's central party organ TRYBUNA LUDU. It was also one of TRYBUNA LUDU employees who, according to newspaper reports, acted as chairman at the constituent meeting of the new union.

At another place in Warsaw the democratically elected leadership of the dissolved journalists association held a meeting. Among them were people who have been threatened or are still threatened by internment. During the meeting, which was held in a conspiratorial manner, a dramatic appeal to the association's members was formulated. We must now all decide, it is stated, whether we want to join what is claimed to be a new journalists union when the majority of our members are being deprived of the desire or the opportunity to practice their profession and when some are still held in internment. The struggle of the past year is described in bitter words, and I quote: against the brutal use of mass media as an instrument for primitive propaganda in order that the slogan "The Press Is Lying" never more could blacken our profession. Help each other, both materially and psychologically; show solidarity with each other, the leadership appeals.

This is Mika Larsson, Warsaw. [end recording]

THIRTY-EIGHT INTERNEES ON HUNGER STRIKE

NC191911 Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (AFP) -- Thirty-eight imprisoned Solidarity members have been on a hunger strike since March 8 -- [International Women's Day] -- demanding freedom for all women imprisoned under Polish martial law, an anonymous union member said in a telephone call received here today.

The 38, interned at the Ostrow-Wielkopolski detention camp 250 km (155 miles) southwest of here, are also demanding precise [word indistinct] prisoner status, saying Polish authorities have neglected their living conditions, the caller said.

The report was confirmed by a Catholic Church spokesman in Ostrow-Wielkopolski diocese, who said Bishop Wilhelm Pluta had visited the strikers early this week.

The anonymous caller said two of the hunger strikers had been hospitalized, 10 others had said they could not continue much longer, and the remaining 26 had not resumed eating as of today.

A Justice Ministry spokesman here said he knew nothing of a hunger strike, but deemed it "unlikely." A prisons official said he would investigate.

WESTERN SOURCES SAY 500-600 EXPRESS DESIRE TO EMIGRATE

NC191936 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (AFP) -- Some 500 to 600 persons, claiming to be targets of persecution, have expressed a desire to emigrate from Poland if they can secure passports, Western diplomatic sources here have (?said).

Only about 15 of them were among those detained and released under martial law regulations, whom the government had offered the freedom to emigrate, the sources said.

They said the majority had lost their jobs, were unable to find others, and were experiencing direct or indirect government pressure to leave the country.

In most of the cases, Western consulates here -- principally the West German, French, Austrian, Australian, U.S. and Canadian -- said they had received only requests for information on the type of welcome the would-be emigres could expect to receive.

AFP DESCRIBES SCENE AT WALESA DAUGHTER'S BAPTISM

NC222010 Paris AFP in English 2003 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (AFP) -- The spirit of the summer, 1980, labor strikes that gave birth to Solidarity surged in Gdansk again yesterday as thousands gathered for the baptism of detained union leader Lech Walesa's infant daughter, according to witnesses' reports.

Some 15,000 people waited outside the parish church during the 45-minute ceremony in which Gdansk Bishop Lech Kaczmarek baptized Maria Wiktoria.

The foreign press in Warsaw was not authorized to cover the event, so information was gathered from reports by eyewitnesses returning to Warsaw today.

They said many in the crowd sported buttons with Solidarity -- the independent union suspended with martial law -- or the words "December 1970" in memory of the country's bloody riots 12 years ago.

When the ceremony ended, the crowd parted, hands raised in the "V" sign for victory, to let the family pass.

For the next 20 minutes, Danuta Walesa and her daughter made [words indistinct] a waiting van, the crowd tossed flowers, crying "Solidarity", "Give Us Back Lech", and singing the national anthem and the old patriotic hymn, "God Save Poland".

During the baptism, a chair was left conspicuously absent beside Mrs Walesa. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, had sent her a message the night before the Polish authorities would not release her husband for the ceremony despite her appeals.

Mr Walesa was detained following the December 13 state of siege and has not yet seen his seventh child, born January 27.

Signs of the suspended union were abundant, however, from the large Solidarity banner spread across the building facing the church to the six union regional delegations -- including those from the Lenin Shipyards, the Ursus factory, Pozan, Koszalin and Katowice -- who handed Mrs Walesa bouquets of red and white flowers, the colors of Poland.

About 15 taxis, decorated with red and white ribbons for Poland, blue and white ribbons for the Virgin Mary, and white and yellow ribbons for the Vatican City, voluntarily escorted other members of the Walesa family home. The sources said their drivers were questioned by the militia afterwards and threatened with loss of their licenses.

The parish priest, meanwhile, bid the crowd to disperse "in peace".

"You did not disappoint us in August 1980," he said. "I hope you will not disappoint us today."

BRIEFS

PANORAMA ON SALE -- The weekly PANORAMA has reappeared on newsstands. [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

EGG PRICES LOWERED -- As of today egg prices go down in Warsaw and its voivodship. We pay Z11 for fresh large eggs; Z10 for medium size eggs; Z9 for small eggs. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 18 Mar 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL PLANS -- Service units of agricultural circles intend to plough more than 2 million hectares of peasant land this spring and work on the sowing and planting of crops on close almost 600,000 hectares. Apart from this, agricultural circles are carrying out chemical services. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 13 Mar 82 LD]

ASSEMBLY SESSION WILL BE CONVENED FOR 1 APRIL

AU230902 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] By a State Council decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Grand National Assembly will be convened in the fifth session of the eighth legislature on 1 April 1982 at 0800 GMT.

CEAUSESCU GREETS MEXICAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU230907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, sent a congratulatory telegram to Pablo Gomes Alvarez on his having been elected secretary-general of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico.

I express my conviction -- the telegram reads -- that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, based on mutual esteem, confidence and respect, will witness steady development, in the interests of the two parties, of the Romanian and Mexican peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, national security and independence, of international cooperation and collaboration.

CEAUSESCU CABLES PERUVIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU230905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Mar (AGERPRES) -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu addressed cordial congratulations to Enrique Bernales Ballesteros on his having been invested with the high offices of leader and secretary-general, respectively, of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru.

Expressing satisfaction at the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru, the message reads: I am convinced that these relations, based on mutual esteem and respect, will steadily develop, in the interests of the two parties, of the Romanian and Peruvian peoples, of the general cause of peace, national security and independence, of understanding and cooperation, of disarmament and detente throughout the world.

TEOREANU MEETS VICE PREMIER MARCHUK IN MOSCOW

AU221227 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] Ion Teoreanu, vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, was received by Academician G.I. Marchuk, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The guest extended to Comrade G.I. Marchuk and the other leading comrades of the committee best wishes for health and new successes on behalf of the leadership of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology.

Academician Marchuk asked the guest to extend cordial greetings to Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu as well as wishes for new successes in her prodigious activity.

During the meeting, the sides examined various aspects of the Romanian-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation. Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to the USSR, attended the meeting.

USSR AMBASSADOR GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

AU221225 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Mar 82 p 6

[Summary] USSR Ambassador to Bucharest Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko gave a press conference on 19 March on the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress. The ambassador spoke about "the historic role of the congress in the life of Soviet communists and people" and reviewed the achievements attained by the USSR in all socioeconomic sectors.

DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK, DELEGATION STOP OVER

AU221705 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] On its way home, the DPRK party-government delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, which visited several Central American countries, stopped over in our country today.

A luncheon was given for the guests. The DPRK party-government delegation left for home in the afternoon.

Meets Stoian

AU221923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Mar (AGERPRES) -- A party and governmental delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers Party of Korea, who paid visits to several countries in Central America, stopped over in Romania on Monday, March 22 enroute to the fatherland. The delegation included (Yun Ki-pok), alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Workers Party of Korea; (Chon In-chol) deputy minister of foreign affairs; (Ho Hang-chan), deputy minister of external economic affairs.

At the "Mihail Kogalniceanu" International Airport of Constanta, the delegation were welcomed by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the RCP committee of the Constanta county, chairman of the Executive Committee of the county people's council; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by other representatives of the local party and state bodies.

The Korean party and governmental delegation saw round social establishments and touristic spots along the Littoral.

A luncheon was given in honour of the guests.

In the afternoon, the party and governmental delegation of the DPRK of Korea left for the fatherland.

PATAN ATTENDS PAKISTANI EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU240932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0850 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Iqbal Hosain, gave a reception on March 23.

Participating were Ion Patan, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of technico-material supply and control of fixed assets administration, other Romanian officials, generals and senior officers, men of culture and art, newsmen.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, other members of the diplomatic corps.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND RECEIVES DEPARTING ENVOY

AU222047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 22 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 22, President Francois Mitterrand received Romanian Ambassador Corneliu Manescu on ending his official mission in France.

Warm greetings of friendship were conveyed to the French president from President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as the wish to further develop the manysided relations between Romania and France.

President Francois Mitterrand requested that best wishes be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as his wish to further work for the development of the relations between the two countries, between the Romanian and French peoples.

REVIEW OF POSTWAR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

AU221239 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Mar (AGERPRES) -- According to the comprehensive programmes of increasing the productive capacity of the land stock big irrigation and drainage systems were commissioned, complex erosion control operations were performed as well as works for increasing the fertility of less productive land; the farm area laid out for irrigations was extended from 223 thousand hectares in 1965 to 665 thousand hectares in 1970 and to over 2 million hectares in 1980.

Great progress was made as regards the equipment with modern technical means and the mechanization of farm operations. In 1980 our agriculture had 147,000 tractors -- eleven times more than in 1950 -- and there were 67 hectares arable land per tractor as against 687 hectares 30 years ago; the number of self-propelled harvesting combines went up 9.7 times over 1951-1980, amounting to 390,000 units.

The process of chemicalization of agriculture was considerably speeded up in the last two quinquenniums (1971-1975, 1976-1980), the quantity of chemical fertilizers rising from 600 thousand tons in 1970 to over 1.1 million in 1980, therefore as much as over the 60's and the 70's; the average high-analysis fertilizer consumption stood at 144 kg per hectare of farm land in 1980, as to less than one kilogram in 1950.

The population employed in agriculture, whose number virtually halved (three million in 1980 as to 6.2 million in 1950) is highly trained in keeping with the progress made in modernizing farm production processes. Over the 1961-1980 interval, the number of farm experts grew 4.1 times and of graduates of higher learning institutes five times or so; over 47 thousand farm experts, of whom more than half graduates of higher learning institutes, worked in the Romanian agriculture in 1980.

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING REPORT -- Bucharest, 11 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The first supertrawler built in Romania, that opens a series of such ships, has successfully completed the tests at sea. The "Paring" was built in Braila. It can perform simultaneously multiple operations: fishing, processing and deep-freezing of the fish, fabrication of the fish oil and meal. The Romanian shipbuilding has developed powerfully in the last decades. It started with small 3,000 to 6,000 ton vessels only to come to turn out now 55,000 and 65,000 dwt ore carriers, high tonnage cargo ships. The big shipyards of Constanta built jumbo 150,000 dwt crude carriers. Over the 1981-1985 quinquennium the Constanta shipbuilders are to make vessels whose total capacity is to sum up in excess of 2,000,000 dwt. Some 63 percent of that production is meant to be exported. At the same time the other shipyards in the country build river and sea-going passenger ships, cargo ships of various capacities, freezer ships, container ships, tug boats, etc. Romania has built her first vessel for marine research. Over the present quinquennium the Romanian production of ships will further develop and diversify, ensuring most of the vessels to endow the Romanian marine merchant fleet, that by 1985 is to amount to 5.5 million dwt. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 11 Mar 82 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SINGAPORE -- By a presidential decree, Comrade Ion Cotot has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Singapore. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Mar 82 p 3 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH BANGLADESH -- Bucharest, 3 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 3, the Romanian capital city hosted an exchange of diplomatic letters for the enforcement of the long-term agreement of economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 4 Mar 82 AU]

JOURNALISTS IN USSR -- The proceedings of the Fifth Congress of the Soviet Journalists' Union, which was attended also by guests from abroad, took place in Moscow. A delegation of the Council of Journalists of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Ion Cumpanasu, council chairman, participated in the congress. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Mar 82 p 6 AU]

CASTRO MESSAGE ON CENTRAL AMERICA RECEIVED

LD231608 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher has received from President Fidel Castro, in the capacity of the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, a message regarding the worrisome situation and pressures in the Central American region.

KRAIGHER DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN GABON

LD232024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1829 GMT 23 Mar 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Libreville, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Gabon have confirmed their adherence to the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment and pointed out the importance of the unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries and of their active role in solving acute world problems. The above stand of the two non-aligned countries was underlined during talks here in Libreville today between President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher and President of Gabon, Omar Bongo. Kraigher arrived yesterday on an official visit to Gabon, as part of his African tour, within which he will also visit Nigeria, Guinea and Mali.

During the Kraigher-Bongo talks, the necessity was pointed out of active participation in the preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned summit, to be held in Baghdad in September, in order that it should be as successful as possible. During the Kraigher-Bongo meeting, a broad exchange of views was made on international political and economic issues. In the context of crisis situations in the world, the identical view came to light on the need for taking further efforts towards stepping up the solving of the problems.

The importance was underlined of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Gabon in dealing with international economic problems. Non-aligned and other developing countries should be active at all stages of preparations for opening as soon as possible global negotiations within the United Nations, it was stressed on the occasion.

During the day, the members of the Yugoslav delegation, Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Yugoslav Government member Vuko Dragasevic, conducted separate talks with Gabon Foreign Minister Martin Bongo and Commerce Minister Etienne Moussirou. Vrhovec and Martin Bongo discussed cooperation between Yugoslavia and Gabon at international level and particularly within the framework of the movement of non-aligned countries and joint activity in the preparations for the seventh summit. Emphasis was placed on the significant role of the OAU in solving complex African problems by own forces without interference from the side. During their talks, Dragasevic and Moussirou discussed in detail the possibilities for promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Gabon. They noted the successful development of capital construction cooperation.

The Yugoslav delegation tomorrow leaves on a four-day official visit to Nigeria.

ZIMBABWE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

Talks With Markovic

LD232118 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe are developing on a solid basis of full equality, sincere friendship, identity and congruence of stands on all essential problems of the modern world. The above assessment was stated today in the talks between parliamentary delegations of the two countries headed by President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Dragoslav Markovic and Zimbabwe Parliament Speaker Didymus Mutasa.

The Zambian [as received] parliamentary delegation arrived here yesterday evening on a (?seven) day official visit to Yugoslavia. In their official talks today, the two delegations noted the existence of great possibilities and mutual wish for further promotion of cooperation in all fields. The two delegations informed each other about the development characteristics of Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. Parliamentary speaker Mutasa said that Zimbabwe's desire to form its own political system as soon as possible after gaining independence brought the delegation to Yugoslavia in order to be informed in the best possible way about the Yugoslav experience in this sphere. The two delegations also discussed the situation in southern Africa, about which Mutasa informed in detail the Yugoslavia parliamentarians. On this occasion, Yugoslavia underlined the significance it attached to the struggle for the liquidation of colonialism and neocolonial relations in Africa, particularly in southern Africa.

The Zimbabwean parliamentarians visited the permanent arms exhibition of the Yugoslav People's Army in Nikinci this afternoon.

Luncheon Speeches

LD232336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 23 Mar 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe have pointed out that the movement of nonaligned countries is today confronted with a huge task aimed at overcoming the present tense situation in international relations. This was (?the) evaluation from today's toasts by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, and Didymus Mutasa, speaker of the Parliament of Zimbabwe, at a luncheon in honor of the visiting Zimbabwean parliamentarians.

The two countries' peoples are linked up by the original principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment, Assembly President Markovic stressed. The importance of the policy of nonalignment is being increased in the situation of exceptionally unfavorable international relations, he went on. Therefore, Yugoslavia devotes so much of attention to preparations for this year's nonaligned summit and to efforts to make a success of this conference, he said.

The task of the Nonaligned Movement today is to show sensible ways to the big powers for overcoming the present situation in the world, Didymus Mutasa, head of the parliamentarian delegation of Zimbabwe, pointed out. He came out in favor of strengthening cooperation among nonaligned countries, between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia in particular.

KRAIGHER MESSAGE TO UN ANTIAPARTHEID COMMITTEE

LD191230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 19 Mar 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia extends full support to U.N. efforts at eliminating all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid -- the most violent forms of negation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, a crime against conscience and dignity of mankind. The support has been voiced by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher in a message to the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee on the occasion of the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid.

"Faithful to the goals and principles of the United Nations, Yugoslavia, together with other non-aligned countries, has been constantly and consistently pressing for an urgent and undelayed solving of the apartheid problems in the south of Africa on the basis of respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, the principles of the U.N. Charter, the universal declaration of human rights and the declaration on independence for colonial countries and peoples", reads the message.

The message further expresses the conviction that in the struggle for the elimination of apartheid international solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Azania [South Africa] and Namibia and the support of their liberation struggle are more necessary today than ever before. The condemnation of the minority racist regime and introduction of comprehensive sanctions against it are the only effective way of liberating the people in the south of Africa from colonial oppression and violation of basic human rights and human dignity, states the message.

KOSTIC INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEMS

LD182340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The chances of obtaining fresh credits abroad are less and less, and illegal transactions in foreign exchange are becoming more frequent. If troubles emerge because the law on foreign exchange transactions is not implemented, then it should be implemented, and if the law needs to be changed, then it should be changed as soon as possible. These are some of the points that Federal Secretary of Finance Peter Kostic makes in an interview published in tomorrow's NIN.

The Yugoslav economy can no longer run up debts in order to cover the deficit in the balance of payments, a deficit which has arisen due to old habits about everything being better and more easily purchased abroad. Every deficit in the balance of payments is a fresh debt, greater than the deficit itself. One should not forget that high interest rates have to be paid. A deficit greater than half a billion dollars would be contrary to our policy and on the whole above our material means in this period, Kostic said.

Kostic also noted that the republics and provinces are in our system responsible for their development and for the development of the country as a whole. This is the constitutional prop for the unavoidable role of the republics and provinces in every system and thus, therefore, also in the foreign exchange system. If it is a question of the law, then these principles are also laid down in it; the responsibility of the republics for themselves and for the federation and the responsibility of the federation -- all for one and one for all. The question now is whether these premises are now applied the other way around or whether the law is really formulated in such a way that the republics and provinces do not feel the same responsibility both for "their" and the "general" associated labor. Should the balance of payments be a collection of eight balance sheets or a whole with eight parts? The practice has pointed out these deformations and the breaking up of the trends of reproduction. Even some established and natural economic ties in associated labor are breaking up. This is of no use to anyone.

Although the Constitution says in effect that the dinar is the sole expression of total receipts and income, the only means of payment in the country, payments in foreign exchange are multiplying day by day. Such payments threaten to continue. This is illegal, against the law, unconstitutional. I admit that it is easy to say this. Most of our energies are needed to analyze the causes, to make decisions and to rectify the situation, Kostic said.

LCY PRESIDIUM URGES CONGRESS FOR 26-29 JUNE

LD232313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium it was decided that the next Central Committee session will be held on 8 April in Belgrade. As reported, the Central Committee will discuss the draft resolutions for the 12th LCY Congress.

On the basis of the LCY Central Committee decision to convene the 12th congress which was adopted on 30 September 1981, the Presidium will propose that the Central Committee adopt a decision to hold the 12th LCY Congress on 26-29 June 1982 in Belgrade, with the following proposed agenda:

1. Election of congress working bodies
2. Verification of delegates' credentials
3. Report on the work of LCY organs since the 11th LCY Congress:
   A) The LCY Central Committee
   B) The LCY Statutory Commission
   C) The LCY Supervisory Commission
4. Report: The LCY in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management
5. Discussion on the report and on reports by LCY organs
6. Election of congress commissions and their presidiums and on the draft documents of the 12th LCY Congress
7. Adoption of the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress and of additions and amendments to the LCY Statute
8. Verification of election of LCY organs.

PRISTINA LC CONFERENCE ASSESSES PAST WORK

LD231654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Members of the conference of the Leage of Communists organization in Pristina adopted at their session today the draft report on the 4 years' work of this largest party organization in Kosovo. The concept of this document, which will be adopted at the electoral conference on 5 April, has been conditioned, as Mitar Samardzic, secretary of the municipal committee, said in his introductory report, by the counterrevolutionary events and activity of enemy forces in the last year. It is understandable that the report is mainly concerned with the League of Communists activities during this period, not neglecting however all the results obtained in the last 4 years.

During the past period, Samardzic stressed, the Pristina League of Communists has not managed to organize itself, and develop itself ideologically and toward taking action, to measure up to the complexity of the tasks and provide the right answer to every question. We did not manage to make our membership and organization militant and uncompromising against enemy activity. We almost passed over in silence and ignored enemy slogans, of hushed up excesses, and of played down various nationalist manifestations.

Various objective contradictions and difficulties were used as a justification for all the problems with the result that the organization was becoming inert, inactive and inefficient. There were frequent manifestations of glossing over things and of providing an unrealistic picture of the situation in many spheres of social life, which blunted the sharp edge of the ideological and class struggle against alien concepts and activity of the class enemy, against nationalism and of irredentism. The need for monolithic unity at any price led to negative manifestations. Many questions pertaining to intranational relations in some environments were a taboo topic and anyone who said anything about them encountered specific repercussions. The least that happened was that he could not get himself on the list for the election for self-management and political forums, Samardzic said.

After repeating his assessment that the League of Communists underrated the threat from Albanian nationalism and irredentism and that it did not fight decisively against it, Mitar Samardzic added that even today it has not been fully clarified how they infiltrated specific environments. I believe, Samardzic stressed, that even today the range of indoctrination is not fully known to us. We have not uncovered the ways and means used by the enemy in contriving to take advantage of our organized actions for their own objectives.

If we were to add the inadequate success in the struggle which state organs and security organs conducted against nationalism, coupled with their poor organization and training, the picture becomes even more complex. The fact that enemy actions always started from the ranks of people in the student and secondary school pupil age group testifies to the fact that the enemy found it least difficult to manipulate young people; it also testifies to the fact that some educational workers are imbued with nationalism, Samardzic said. Speaking of the enormous activity in the last year, Samardzic said that this activity has provided a semblance of complete unity in the League of Communists organization of Pristina and that when the phase of the so-called differentiation was embarked upon this picture acquired its actual framework. In many environments differentiation is only at its beginning. Some League of Communists organizations understood this business to be the separation of the communists, the working people and the citizens who took part in enemy activities from those who did not do that, with the result that the desired effects are lacking. In effect, those who are ready to fight against the enemy resolutely ought to have been separated from those who are not.

Samardzic added that the communsits at the universtiy often react to the assessment that ideopolitical differentiation there is only at its beginning. I believe that this assessment stands and that they are up against a great deal of work and activity in their struggle against the enemy. The communists at university and in secondary schools, Samardzic stressed, must find the strength to remove from their ranks all those people who are in the slightest degree tainted with nationalism. They must do this without qualms and false solidarity, because of the great need to save the young generation from nationalist poison.

Having recalled that enemy activity has contributed to the fact that Serbs and Montenegrins are intensively opting for emigration from Kosovo, he said that counterrevolutionary demonstrations of the 11th of this month again accelerated decisions for emigration. Samardzic also stressed that even after 1 year has elapsed since first enemy actions, they were still being minimized and excesses covered up. This must be vigorously terminated with League of Communists action, and where this does not take place the organization should be disbanded.

The demand for differentiation is of more interest today than ever before, Mitar Samardzic said in conclusion. He stressed that the results of the elections and the big response of the voters are a victory of the League of Communists and a sign that a great number of working people and citizens possess deep confidence in our self-management system and the League of Communists. But satisfaction over these results should by no means give the illusion that the difficulties are something of the past and that the enemy has been discouraged.

Taking part in the discussion, Ljubomir Bulatovic noted that a number of basic party organizations have not gone beyond the decisions of top party forums and that conduct thus has to be reexamined, responsibility demanded and revolutionary conduct of communists advocated.

Zivorad Igic made the assessment that political information in the Pristina League of Communists is one of the weakest points and that more space should be found in the report for that. He stressed that the truth about enemy activity before the demonstrations is hidden from party membership with a result that it never possesses a true picture, not even about the situation in the immediate area. This happens even when the enemy carries out semi-unlawful tests for his frontal attacks, Igic said.

Nazmi Mustafa suggested that at its beginning the report should stress more strongly the loss over Comrade Tito's death and the sorrow displayed by all our nations and nationalities. He added that this document should stress more the mobilization role and spirit of the League of Communists and also the results of its actions, and not only to stress what is "black."

The members of the conference approved draft reports of their statute and supervisory commissions.

CLOSING OF SEVERAL KOSOVO SCHOOLS WEIGHED

AU232123 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The delegates of the coordinating council for cadres and economic education in the Kosovo Economic Chamber today examined three bills to abolish the Albanian-language branch of the Higher Pedagogical School in Pristina, to close down the Higher Technical School in Tito Mitrovica and to close down the Higher Economics School in Pec. Because of the need to implement the education reform and introduce the single and flexible system of oriented education, and proceeding from the fundamental tasks of the policy for the development of higher education in Kosovo in the future, the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture prepared these bills for broader consultation.

The delegates in the consultation proposed that the approval of these bills should be postponed, while the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture prepares a more detailed analysis in which the implementation of this action would be better argued. This was justified by the fact that the needs of associated labor in Kosovo for cadres from the aforementioned schools still exist. The meeting also made some observations in connection with the material presented, which fails to show the positive results of the work of these schools during the past 20 years. The meeting also heard suggestions that the programs of educational institutions should be harmonized with the needs of associated labor.

MLADOST LC ORGANIZATION REACTS TO CRITICISMS

LD231230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- The communists of the League of Communists basic organization of the Mladost newspaper-publishing work organization made the assessment at their meeting that the publication of Moma Kapor's interview in their magazine was an impermissible editorial lapse. At the same time they rejected any qualifications that this was a deliberate act from liberalistic and anti-self-management positions.

In the discussion that lasted several hours, the Mladost communists said that Moma Kapor's interview contained unacceptable stands on some aspects of our past as well as tendentious, unargued and irresponsible allusions to our present.

"We are obliged to admit the mistake which has been made and to accept responsibility," Zoran Erak, MLADOST chief and responsible editor, said about Moma Kapor's interview. Having said that, he particularly stressed that what it was a question of a lack of caution by the editor and no more. Among public reaction, which he noted was mostly justified, there were allegations which wishes to place MLADOST among the enemies of our society. We have good reason, Erak said, to feel upset, either professionally or ethically, about some cross-the-board assessments. In this connection Erak referred to some statements at the recent joint session of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for information media and propaganda and of the commission for information-propaganda activity of the conference of the League of Socialist Youty of Yugoslavia.

Mladost communists also discussed "Everything for Military Service" and the "Letter" published by the magazine. Regarding the publication of the anonymous letter by a soldier it was said, in addition to noting that it was authentic, that this too represented an editorial lapse and that criticism was justified, although there was no ill-intent behind it or a deliberate denigration of life in the Yugoslav People's Army. When I allowed the test "Everything for Military Service" to go through, said Momir Tomic, editor of the domestic political desk, I had in fact the opposite intention, to make the life of a soldier closer to us, to show that it is not a farm or something outside of life. With regard to the satirical contribution "Letter" it was said that it was a case of the satire not being good enough.

Mihailo Saranovic, chairman of the commission for information of the League of Communists conference in the organs and organizations of the federation, took part in the discussion. He stressed that in the dabate on what individual papers are publishing we have to bear in mind the fact that it is taking place at a time which characterizes the complexity of both the international and domestic situation, in which strong activity by assorted enemy elements occurs. This is why the vigilance and the ability of everyone to uncover enemy tendencies are exceptionally important.

It was agreed at the end of the duscussion that there are elements for determining editorial political responsibility. The degree of this responsibility will be discussed at the next meeting, for which the established council of comrades will prepare proposals.

ROTATION PLAN FOR ASSEMBLY LEADERS DRAFTED

LD231422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- The first president of the Yugoslav Assembly of the third delegate convocation will be from Bosnia-Hercegovina. This was decided at the session today of the commission for elections and appointments of the SFRY Assembly, chaired by Ivo Senjanovic. The session also established a draft of the sequence of election of Assembly officials during the next 8 years and adopted the new text of the decision on the criteria for the election of candidates for specified functions in Federal organs and organizations.

The presidents of the Yugoslav Assembly will be elected in the following order: in 1982, from Bosnia-Hercegovina; in 1983, from Montenegro; then from Vojvodina, Kosovo, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and in 1989, from Macedonia. The mandate of the president and of the vice president of the SFRY Assembly is 1 year. The sequence of election of the vice president is as follows: Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Kosovo, Volvodina, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The commission also established today the list of candidates who will lead Assembly chambers. The first president of the Federal Chamber in the new mandate period, that is starting in 1982, will be from Slovenia, and the president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces from Vojvodina. The mandate of the chamber presidents also is 1 year.

The sequence of rotation of the president of the Federal Chamber, that is from 1983, will be as follows: Kosovo, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia and Vojvodina; and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Kosovo and Slovenia.

PROSECUTOR COMMENTS ON POLITICAL CRIMINALS

AU231714 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 82 p 7

[Biserka Matic report on interview with Dr Vuko Goce Gucetic, federal public prosecutor, place and date not given; portions of interview published in boxes]

[Excerpts] It so happened that an international organization which theoretically has humanitarian aims but practically displays problematic intentions published a report for 1982 on so-called "prisoners of conscience" (political prisoners who did not use nor advocate the use of force) in Yugoslavia. This organization is called Amnesty International and its seat is in London. Its publication, sent to the four corners of the world and widely commented upon on the pages of many of the world's newspapers, asserts, briefly, that the increase in political crimes in our country has been spectacular. After such a statement, it is normal to expect the following statement: Yugoslavia is the country with the largest number of political prisoners in Europe. Of course, more than that can be said on 50 large-sized pages, and Amnesty International has not failed to do so.

We have therefore turned to Dr Vuko Goce Gucetic, federal public prosecutor, since, because of the nature and significance of his job, he is most called upon to talk about this subject. Even had there been no such publication, one could find an occasion for an interview on political crimes, considering our domestic situation.

Malicious Statements

Categorically, as is the way of people who cherish the truth and go by the facts, Gucetic began the interview with the following assertion: the statements by Amnesty International are malicious and the data false. He explains his assertion as follows: It is true, he says, that the number of those accused of political crimes in 1981 increased somewhat in comparison with the previous year and that this increase amounted to 7 percent. However, if the political crime trends in the past decade are analyzed, one sees that the number of those accused last year was 77 percent lower than in 1972. From that year onward, he adds, with the exception of the last 2 years, we had a constant reduction in the number of those accused of these acts. In 1980 and in the following year, there was a small increase in the number of accused.

Asked about the reasons, Gucetic states that in 1980 it happened because of intensified activities by hostile emigres and the enemies at home, and last year because of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. The number of those accused in Kosovo accounts for 65 percent of the total number accused, which last year amounted to 594. Out of this number, 300 were accused in Kosovo and 86 in the other republics and Vojvodina. To be precise, this refers to counterrevolutionary activities; 208 persons were accused of all other forms of political crimes. Having stated these figures, the federal public prosecutor concludes that a drop in political crimes would have been the case in 1981, too, had there been no counterrevolution in Kosovo.

Asked where our country ranks in Europe according to the number of political prisoners, Gucetic states that slightly more than 2 persons are prosecuted in Yugoslavia per 100,000 people, and if those accused of counterrevolution in Kosovo are eliminated, it is shown that somewhat less than 1 Yugoslav per 100,000 is accused.

There are two reasons for the wrong assessments of political crimes in Yugoslavia made in a certain part of the world press, Gucetic believes. The first reason is our openness, or rather the fact that our press and information media have reported practically every trial in connection with Kosovo, anywhere in Yugoslavia. This was necessary because of public interest in the course and the outcome of combating the counterrevolution. The second reason is that we are counting all sort of things as political offenses, including certain insults to the state and similar very minor criminal acts. Almost 80 percent of the total number of accused fall under this so-called political delinquency.

Reflection of Reality

What this political delinquency is can be seen in the sentences that have been pronounced, for instance, during 3 years (1978-1981). A third of all the sentences were suspended, and 77 percent of all the penalties were for 1 year of imprisonment or less. The great majority of these penalties are for 3 months' imprisonment. If we were to alter the statistics and drop the minor criminal acts of a political nature, the so-called political crimes in Yugoslavia would fall by about 80 percent.

Speaking of minor political acts, the federal public prosecutor in fact has in mind two criminal acts: provoking national and religious hatred by insulting citizens (various insults and swearing in a nationalist and chauvinist way), and showing disrespect for the state and its organs. National insults in Yugoslavia have a completely different significance and social danger compared to other countries, particularly since in our exposed place in the Balkans we suffered so much throughout history precisely because of national intolerance and lack of understanding. Until last year, the act of showing disrespect for the state and its organs accounted for 40 percent of all political crimes. It is characteristic that the proportion of those accused of this criminal act fell from 40 percent in 1980 to 10 percent last year. "If it appeared in earlier years that this article of the criminal code should be changed, the 1981 data show that there is no longer any need for it," Gucetic says.

What is the national structure of those accused of political crimes, we ask.

The answer is closely related to the facts, or better still, with the events in Kosovo. In 1980, 70 persons were accused of political crimes in that province. In 1981, the number increased almost 65 percent.

[Begin boxed passage] National Composition of Those Accused in 1981

As a consequence of the counterrevolution in Kosovo, the national composition of those accused of the criminal act of political crime radically changed last year. The following were accused:

Albanians	380	or	64.98 percent
Croats	78	or	13.3 percent
Serbs	72	or	12.12 percent
Muslims	19	or	3.20 percent
Slovenes	17	or	2.86 percent
Montenegrins	11	or	1.85 percent
Macedonians	2	or	0.34 percent
Hungarians	1	or	0.17 percent
others	7	or	1.18 percent
foreign citizens	1	or	0.17 percent

No Special Prisons for 'Politicals'

The exact figure of political prisoners available to the republics and provinces is not available to us at this moment. We recall Gucetic's statement that a relatively small number of persons are serving their sentences in penal rehabilitation institutions. Indeed, the foreign press asserts that our data are false, but it forgets what the structure of political crimes is in Yugoslavia. It loses sight of the fact that 80 percent of the cases are minor and of the most insignificant kind, for which in the great majority of cases conditional sentences are imposed or prison sentences of up to 3 months which are served in local prisons.

There are no special prisons for those accused of a political crime. The "prisoners of conscience," as Amnesty International calls them, are serving their sentences in penal rehabilitation institutions according to which republic or province they come from.

Only Kosovo lacks its own penal rehabilitation institution. As we have officially learned, it is under construction. [end boxed passage]

We remind Gucetic that the prevailing opinion in our conditions is that intellectuals are foremost among those charged with political crimes. He replies to this observation that the date regarding the social background of those accused are not reliable. When criminal proceedings are started, the accused declares his social position, and it happens that persons without an occupation declare themselves as workers. Therefore, workers are in the leading position in the statistics. Students and intellectuals nevertheless account for more than 40 percent of those accused of this criminal act.

In which respect do the Amnesty International assertions also differ from our reality and real facts?

Will Not Be Believed

Gucetic points that among other things, Amnesty International is wrong about the poor prison conditions. The "prisoners of conscience" have identical conditions as all other prisoners, and according to the federal public prosecutor, Yugoslavia has one of the most modern penal systems.

The buildings of some institutions are indeed old, but the conditions in them are not awful as Amnesty International will have it. As an illustration, every common room has a television set for the prisoners; they also publish their magazines and have their art, music and other sections.

All these facilities are also used by political prisoners. Some of them, the federal public prosecutor says, have refused to work and they request to be alone in a cell, which has been approved. This concerns a very small number of political prisoners.

We remind Gucetic of the Amnesty International assertion that Yugoslavia is violating the human rights declaration regarding the death penalty. He replies: "It is false to say that the declaration requests the abolition of the death penalty, as Amnesty International asserts. The declaration only recommends it. Three to four death penalty executions are carried out annually in our country. The federal public prosecutor comments with the following sentence: "A hundred just men lose their lives so that the death penalty is applied to one criminal."

[Begin boxed passage] What Amnesty International Wants.

Representatives of Amnesty International have visited Yugoslavia several times.

Amnesty International, declared to be an international organization for the protection of human rights and proclaiming as its basic aim the freeing of the so-called "prisoners of conscience," has requested in writing, in talks and in its publication that several important articles of the criminal law be rescinded.

These criminal acts, Amnesty International asserts, make it possible to imprison our citizens because they criticize our official institutions or practice or because they disagree with the established power. They assert that our prisoners are not accused of violence at all but only of spreading ideas or information critical of the government.

In the opinion of the federal public prosecutor, such an interpretation of our law and practice is both malicious and false. Our laws define as a political criminal act only those acts which ultimately have the aim of overthrowing the constitutional values of this society. The criminal act of hostile propaganda is defined in the same way. After all, our country has not been endangered only through armed, diversionist, terrorist and similar attacks but also through a false presentation of our system and of economic, political and other social situations. Through leaflets or by word of mouth, appeals were made for demolishing the socialist self-managing system and destroying the brotherhood and unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities. Such acts, Gucetic says, have constituted, constitute and will continue to constitute hostile propaganda.

Therefore, all these "prisoners of conscience" in Yugoslavia that are mentioned by Amnesty International in its publication and whose pictures are even published are in fact persons who have actively worked to destroy the present sociopolitical and constitutional system in the country.

Trying these people, Gucetic stresses, does not violate the human rights declaration. [end boxed passage]

INTERIOR SECRETARY HERLJEVIC VISITS SYRIA

For Syrian reportage on a visit to that country by Interior Secretary Franjo Herljevic, see the Syria section of the 23 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MAMULA RETURNS FROM TURKEY 19 MARCH

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[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) Admiral Branko Mamula returned this afternoon from a working visit to Turkish armed forces at the invitation of Turkish Chief of General Staff Kenan Evren. During his visit to friendly Turkey, Admiral Mamula and members of the YPA delegation visited some Turkish units and institutions and conferred with ranking military leaders.